

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 5 CENTS

Copyright 1917 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917—VOL. X, NO. 5

LAST EDITION

WAR MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT IS TO RESTATE POLICIES

Mr. Wilson Expected to Emphasize the Necessity for Unification of All Resources for Purpose of Winning Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The keynote of the hour, in view of the renewal of pacifist activity, is that the only way to gain peace is to win it. This is the thought that permeates all departments of the Government, the army and the navy. The Lansdowne letter, the efforts of propagandists, the activities of the timorous, all come into the same category in the last analysis, and, in the view of public men, tend to place the brakes on the war for peace.

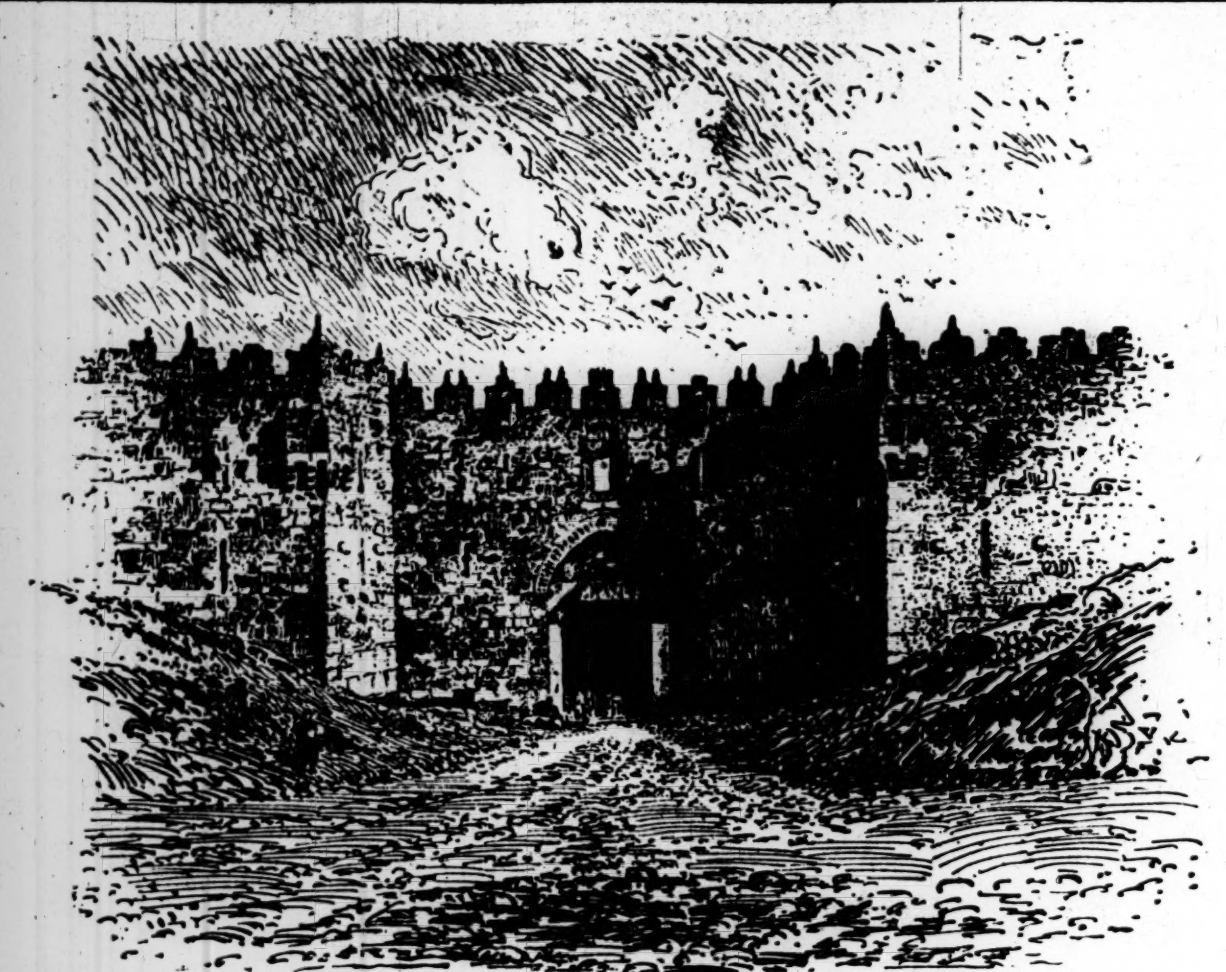
The impression is stronger than ever that the only hope of the world lies in the crushing of the German military machine, and with such force that a change in the mental attitude of the German people will take place that will render impossible the formation of another such monstrous government by them as the one that has brought the present disaster to the world.

The President has commenced work on his message which he will deliver to the joint session of Congress next week. It is confidently expected that he will make known again to the nation and to the world the fundamentals of the unselfish and broad purposes of the United States in the war. The nation will be told more of the details of the great world responsibility that rests upon it at this time, and it is anticipated that he will be even more positive than he has been in the past in his proclamation of the necessity for unification of all resources for the winning of the war. It is generally conceded that he will have something to say on the Russian situation, and in this manner serve notice upon the Bolsheviks that the country will have nothing to do with any so-called government that is the creature of Prussian autocracy. What has happened in Russia is viewed merely as a makeshift of the German machine for its own perpetuation.

Ambassador Francis had not yet confirmed the report of the fall of the Lenin regime, and whatever information is available on that event is confined to press reports. The attitude of this Government with respect to Russia is exactly the same as that assumed with Mexico. It merely desires the establishment of a firm democratic government. Hope has not been entirely abandoned that the provisional government may yet be restored, and to this end the diplomatic representatives of that government in Paris, London and Rome are constantly exchanging messages in the effort to save the situation. It is believed that a clear statement to Russia by the President of the United States at this time, if means can be found for its general circulation among the people, will do more to bring about order than any other one thing that can be done. Like the other entente allies, the United States Government is reverting formal expression of its attitude toward the Bolshevik régime, pending further developments, and its concern is focused largely on the consequences of its movement for separate peace.

Lieut.-Col. Judson, head of the American military mission at London, let it be known that the logical outcome of the movement would be the cutting off of the American supplies, and Washington officials unofficially conceded that his statement summarized the situation accurately.

That the British contemplate issuing, in conjunction with the Allies, a "reasoned statement" for the guidance of the Russians as to the serious results likely to follow conclusion of a separate peace was disclosed to the British Parliament yesterday by Lord Cecil. That plan is in line with the attitude of the Government.



Damascus Gate, Jerusalem

From a point a few miles northwest of the historic city in Palestine to the sea, the Turks are testing the British lines apparently with the object of making an attack

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The line of the Plave may now be described as safe, and as worthy of no more particular mention than any other front where the armies are facing each other.

From Palestine General Allenby reports that the enemy have been engaged in testing his whole position in the arc extending from the northwest of Jerusalem to the sea. But if any attempt to break through was or is contemplated, it has not yet developed.

The heaviest fighting has been a terrific attempt by the Germans to recover the lost ground before Cambrai. Some successes were gained, but most of the ground taken was subsequently again recaptured. The Germans, however, claim the recapture of the village of Gonnellew and Villers Gislain and the taking of 4000 prisoners. The importance that the Germans attach to their losses here may be seen from the violence of their efforts to recover the ground. So long, however, (Continued on page two, column three)

ARMY OFFICERS AID DRY CAMPAIGN

Temperance Efforts in Cities Adjoining United States Army Cantonment at Ayer Indorsed by Major-General Hodges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The welfare of 27,000 soldiers at the big United States Army cantonment in the adjoining town of Ayer is involved in the no-license campaigns that are being vigorously conducted in this city and Leominster, both of which are only a few miles removed from Camp Devens. The interest of army officers in having these towns go dry is so great that Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, the commander of the cantonment, sent personal letters to leaders of the Anti-Saloon League in both cities indorsing the campaign for no-license.

Having shown the people of Fitchburg the benefits of prohibition during the past seven months, after nine years of liquor selling, the leaders of the movement which brought the city into the dry column a year ago by a narrow margin, are confident of maintaining it on the same side at the city election on Dec. 4 by an increased majority.

Not only is it expected that Fitchburg will remain dry, but the advocates of prohibition expect that Leominster, which permitted liquor selling a few years ago, will also record an increased "No" majority at the election held on the same day.

At the present time, the nearest liquor selling municipalities to Camp Devens are the cities of Boston, 37 miles; Worcester, 30 miles; Marlboro, 20 miles and Lowell 15 miles; and the towns of Sterling 13 miles, Clinton 15 miles and Peppercell 8 miles. With the exception of Lowell, none of these cities or towns are connected by trolley with Camp Devens.

On the other hand, Fitchburg is only 13 miles from the camp and Leominster but 10 miles distant, a trolley line to both cities passes the camp entrance, while it is only 20 minutes' ride by railroad.

It was because of the possibility that the people of these two cities might not be mindful of the welfare of the soldiers that Major General Hodges a few weeks ago sent personal letters to the anti-saloon league officials of both cities, indorsing the campaign

VOTING RESULTS IN RUSSIAN ELECTIONS

Cadets Secure 250,000 Votes, but Bolshevik Lead — Messrs. Milyukoff, Lenin and Tchernoff Among Those Returned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Cadets polled 250,000 votes, but the Bolsheviks led with over 150,000 more than the Cadets. The Socialist Revolutionaries were the only others to secure a seat, securing 100,000 votes. Messrs. Milyukoff, Lenin and Tchernoff are all among those returned. Petrograd will be represented in the Constituent Assembly by six Bolsheviks, four Cadets, and two Socialist Revolutionary extremists.

The new Soviet Parliament, already mentioned by cable, will comprise 108 members of the Soviets' executive committee, 108 peasants' delegates, 100 army representatives, 10 railway union members, five post and telegraph union members and 35 trade union representatives.

Using General Hodges' letter as a campaign document, and supplementing it with the plea "Vote No and Protect the Boys at Camp Devens," the prohibition leaders have held rallies in many parts of the city, have hung banners across the streets urging the voters to support the movement, and have issued a four-page paper, showing the benefits of prohibition, which has been mailed to every voter. Rallies have also been held during the noon hours near the mills.

For the first time in many years the entire religious community of Fitchburg is united against liquor selling. The pastors of every church in the city have been urging their congregations to vote "No" on Tuesday, and many of the church leaders are actively engaged in assisting the Anti-Saloon League campaign.

The leaders point to 55 per cent decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness during the first five months of prohibition as compared with the similar months in 1916. It is admitted that the success of a No License campaign depends to a considerable degree on the ability of the leaders to "get out the vote" on election day. This is expected to be somewhat difficult this year as there is no majority contest, and for that reason the agitation has extended through every ward. The registered vote for the election in Fitchburg is a trifle over 7000. The ward vote on the license question in 1916, was as follows:

Ward	No	Yes
Ward 1	523	411
Ward 2	529	748
Ward 3	494	383
Ward 4	545	232
Ward 5	416	283
Ward 6	564	608
Total	3,551	2,958

The registered vote in Leominster for the city election is approximately 3600. The total vote on license in that city last year was: No 1649, Yes 1315.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL PLANS PARIS, France (Friday)—The Supreme War Council holds its first session tomorrow at Versailles, with Colonel House and General Bliss in attendance as the United States representatives, according to an announcement today.

SPAIN GRANTS BONUS Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—Owing to the high cost of living a decree has been issued granting a bonus equaling one month's salary to public and military officials, including the clergy and educational professors.

"Elections" in Russia

Value of Results Questioned by Professor Harper

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the jumble of news from Russia these days, we read of elections. And they are the elections for the Constituent Assembly, the body that is to formulate the "will of the people," and this for the first time in the history of the country.

The important task of electing the members of what should be the "authoritative assembly" must be carried out in the midst of anarchy, of a rebellion. Thus another factor comes in to add to the confusion. But of what value will these elections be? Will it be possible to consider them at all satisfactory, or even regular?

Yet Russia, and the outside world also, have been waiting impatiently for the convening of the Constituent. We wanted this assembly at the earliest possible date, as it would replace the "committees" of the revolution. These committees have done much constructive work. They have, it is true, overreached themselves on several occasions, and on certain points. But at their best, they were "revolutionary committees," hastily brought together. In some cases they were really self-instituted, either under the exigencies of the moment, or from sheer impudence. For impudence has characterized the activity of many groups in Russia these last months, excusable perhaps because of the demand for action of some kind, and the absence of experience along practical lines.

One looked forward with impatience to the date of the Constituent for another reason. It was clear that the extreme radicals were consciously attempting to "disembowel" the Constituent. They claimed that certain measures which they demanded—the final disposition of the land, for example—required immediate decision. "The anxiety of the people must be dispelled on this point," they would argue. Or they would insist that the step was necessary in order to make possible the organization of the "revolutionary democracy," which was needed for the strengthening of the country, to meet the many problems of the war, and so forth. But it was

ARCHBISHOP GIVES HIS SIDE OF CASE

Head of Roman Catholic Administration at Kingston Tells Why He Permitted Sister's Removal Against Her Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont. (Friday)—Archbishop Spratt today celebrated the sixth anniversary of his consecration, and in the course of the proceedings at St. Mary's Cathedral referred to the law action which had been brought against him by Sister Mary Basil, and which was reported in The Christian Science Monitor.

The action was against the Archbishop and other Roman Catholic defendants, including the superior of the convent, for abduction and assault, the damages sought being \$29,000. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$24,000. The case attracted widespread attention.

There was a large attendance of the priests of the archdiocese and of the members of the congregation. In the course of his remarks Archbishop Spratt said:

"We have been enduring great sorrows, suffering wrongfully and patiently, and we have been cruelly buffeted while wholly unconscious of having committed any wrong or having been delinquent in any duty.

"Do not think, however, that I have come into this pulpit to apologise for any fault or default. I stand here to deny every charge that has been brought against me, fully conscious of the responsibility of such a declaration.

"For five years I endeavored to settle this difficulty that is at present before the public mind and causing so great a scandal, using every faculty of soul and body and every gift of nature and grace, but to no purpose.

"Supported by a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Religions in Rome, dated April 9, 1895, declaring that in the removal of sisters from one place to another the superiors of any community held this right, independently of the bishop, I refused to have anything whatever to do with any action outside of the ordinary. I was acting within my own right and could not safely do otherwise, as it would be a dangerous thing for a bishop to interfere with the rights of others.

"You will further perceive that I have become the victim of circumstances. The name of the archbishop has been everywhere held up in scorn by the press. His name has appeared in large type as the representative of guilt. He has been made the mark for the shafts of prejudice and bigotry.

"As to my character, I refer you to the history of my life as a priest on active duty for 35 years. Ask the faithful [Roman] Catholics of the different missions in which I have served, namely Toledo, Elgin, Trenton and Belleville, if I have been accused or even suspected of any conspiracy, intrigue, subterfuge or particular friendship. Ask them if I ever manifested a spirit of favoritism, of discrimination in my dealings with them, and if I have ever been guilty of an improper word or act that would tend to excite suspicions or reflect upon my priestly character.

"Ask this honorable and learned body of priests from every quarter of this archdiocese, who have come this morning to sustain their archbishop in this great conflict for justice and right and to register their protest against this terrible onslaught on his character and administration.

"The church is not responsible for the acts of individuals only in so far as she approves them. This case has been investigated by representatives of the Holy See, who spent many days in this city and other parts of the archdiocese. It is at present before the highest ecclesiastical court in Rome. This is the only court that is competent to pass judgment on our actions in such matters. We are prepared to abide by the decision.

"We have been in office just six years today and we have yet to receive a reprimand for any defect in our administration or otherwise. It would be an easy matter for us to resign and retire in peace from all this turmoil. To do so would be to prove false to our ecclesiastical superior, to religion, and to the flock committed to our charge. We will therefore remain in office, subject to the will of the Holy See, and as we are not conscious to ourselves of any fault, we have nothing to fear, confident in just judgment.

"As to the daily newspapers of this city we feel that we have a very serious grievance against them. There is an opening for a libel suit in one case and in the other there is an inflammatory article in the editorial column, calling upon the people of the city to rise and depose the administration, which, of course, includes the archbishop. I would appeal to the [Roman] Catholic people of Kingston to rise in protest against this extravagant malice toward their religion.

"We therefore take this opportunity to state that if this unfair, unjust, biased and bigoted attitude is persisted in we will be obliged to have these papers classed with The Menace and other anti-[Roman] Catholic organs, and in the exercise of our episcopal office decree that they be excluded from every [Roman] Catholic home in the archdiocese.

"These papers may be excluded from every [Roman] Catholic home in the archdiocese.

"We therefore take this opportunity to state that if this unfair, unjust, biased and bigoted attitude is persisted in we will be obliged to have these papers classed with The Menace and other anti-[Roman] Catholic organs, and in the exercise of our episcopal office decree that they be excluded from every [Roman] Catholic home in the archdiocese.

"We therefore take this opportunity to state that if this unfair, unjust, biased and bigoted attitude is persisted in we will be obliged to have these papers classed with The Menace and other anti-[Roman] Catholic organs, and in the exercise of our episcopal office decree that they be excluded from every [Roman] Catholic home in the archdiocese.

"We therefore take this opportunity to state that if this unfair, unjust, biased and bigoted attitude is persisted in we will be obliged to have these papers classed with The Menace and other anti-[Roman] Catholic organs, and in the exercise of our episcopal office decree that they be excluded from every [Roman] Catholic home in the archdiocese.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY REPUDIATES LORD LANSLOWNE

Letter Is Deplored and Allied War Aims Upheld by Conference of British Conservative and Unionist Associations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"This conference, representing the Conservative and Unionist associations of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, deplores the publication of Lord Lansdowne's letter on peace prospects, and declares its firm adherence to the war aims of the Allies as defined by the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Asquith."

The foregoing resolution was carried unanimously amid great enthusiasm at a special private conference of the National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations yesterday.

Mr. Bonar Law said that he disagreed absolutely, not only with the arguments, but the whole tone of the letter.

"I think it is nothing less than a national misfortune," he said, "that it should have been published now, of all times."

Continuing, he objected to the letter's assumption that because the Germans expressed a readiness for a pact of nations and for disarmament talk that therefore peace was possible. He recalled how before the war talk of disarmament with the Germans was impossible, for they regarded it almost as *casus belli* and books recommending it were prohibited in Germany, he believed, to this day.

There was certainly discontent in Germany, based on the feeling that the military system was not giving the expected results. Peace today, if conceivable, would mean that the very men who had committed the greatest crime in history and plunged the world into all this anguish and misery, would be left again in power with the same machine ready to do the same thing whenever opportunity arose in the future. Nobody would pretend they would be bound because they had signed a treaty and what force was to bind them?

The whole world is against them today, Mr. Bonar Law added, and armed and organized as it is militarily to be again, and if we cannot insist on our rights now how will we fight against them in new conditions hereafter? We must show the German nation in the only way they can realize that war does not pay and that a military machine cannot get the results they want, and that will only be obtained by a victory.

Decisive military results might be unnecessary if the Germans realized that we could go on longer than they could. The change of feeling in Germany would then grow and might itself bring the results wanted.

In conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law emphasized the necessity of steadiness, quoting again the telegram from a British secret agent who quoted German generals as saying, "We have not the strength to beat the enemy, but war is a question of nerves, and our nerves will hold out longer than the Entente's."

Mr. Bonar Law said finally that if the pacifist movement was stimulated by Lord Lansdowne's letter and so extended to the House of Commons they could not rely on the vote of that House for the necessary war measures, the Government would have only one alternative. Peace made on this basis would really be a defeat for Great Britain and nothing else, and defeat for Great Britain would mean the disintegration of the British Empire.

Lord Robert Cecil also disapproved

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 1, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Pages 14-17
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Produce Prices.....	
Financial Review of the Week.....	
Trade Better Than a Year Ago.....	
Railroad Earnings.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Weather Report.....	
Still Higher Prices for Cotton.....	
News of the Water Front.....	
The Real Estate Market.....	
Editorials.....	Page 22
Foot of Brass.....	
The President to Congress.....	
Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa.....	
Christiania.....	
Notes and Comments.....	

European War.....	
Lord Lansdowne's Letter Repudiated.....	1
Official War Reports.....	1
President, in War Message, to Rejoice.....	1
Alms.....	1
Economy Urged in British Military.....	1
Machine.....	1
Serious Postponement in Austria-Hungary.....	1
General News.....	
Military Interest in the No-License Campaign in Fitchburg and Leominster, Mass.....	1
Archbishop Spratt's Defense.....	1
Roman Catholic Service in Camp.....	1
Arouses Comment.....	1
Restrictions on Brewing in 1917.....	1
President Wilson Promises Rumania.....	1
AM and Sends Friendly Message to Japan.....	1
Eastern Roads Prepare to Give Freight to Fuel Shippers.....	1
Results of Food-Saving Campaign.....	1
Americans Getting Russian Sugar.....	1
Food Administration Claims That Prices Have Been Kept Down.....	1
John Barrett Tells of Canada's Loyalty.....	1
Social Workers Convene at Camp.....	1
Deaths.....	1

Boston Mayorality Campaign.....	9
Eighty-six Draft Resisters Sentenced.....	9
Messrs. Lee and Kenny Speak for Boston Public Schools.....	9
School Centers.....	11
Woman Suffrage Amendment to Be Urged.....	10
Liquor Sales to Soldiers Condemned.....	10
Barred Zone on Boston Waterfront.....	11
"Cost Plus" Roads Save Money.....	11
Utah Prospering Under Dry Law.....	12
Aircraft for War Being Provided.....	12
Fair Treatment for All Greeds Urged.....	12
Dissemination in Non-Partisan Ranks.....	14
Enlistment of Convicted Men Urged.....	14
British Campaign for Prohibition.....	15
Illustrations.....	
Damascus Gate, Jerusalem.....	1
Astronomical Chart.....	1
Building an Elevator.....	21
Politics: National.....	
Reluctant and New Government.....	5
National Party's Aims Set Forth.....	5
Special Articles.....	
The Northern Sky for December.....	11
People in the News.....	12
By Other Editors.....	12
Music.....	Page 20
Mr. Zimbalist Talks on Violin Tone and Technique.....	
Rachmaninoff Work Played by Boston Symphony Orchestra.....	
Plane Lessons in Schenectady (N. Y.).....	
Public Schools.....	
Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Leaders' Resignation in Absence.....	
American Guild of Organists Showing Increased Activity.....	
Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New York Notes.....	
Boston Concert Notes.....	12
Boston Concert Calendar.....	12
Sporting.....	Page 13
Basketball at Indiana University.....	
Tennis League for New York.....	
University of Chicago Football.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 24
"And This Week".....	
The Editors of the Week.....	

of the Lansdowne letter, saying to the newspaper men:

"The most important thing to say in regard to Lansdowne's letter is that he spoke only for himself. Before writing it, he did not consult or have any communication with any member of the Government and the members of the Government read the letter in the newspapers with as much surprise as anybody else.

"It does not represent our views, nor has there been any change or modification in the slightest degree in the war policy of this country. Our policy is still what it always has been and as described by the authorized spokesmen of the country, namely Messrs. Lloyd George, Asquith, Bonar Law and Balfour.

"It has been put in different words by them, but perhaps is best summed up in the recent utterance of M. Clemenceau—that the war aim for which we are fighting is victory."

Replying to a question Lord Robert denied that the letter could be taken as representing the view of the landed interests for which Lord Lansdowne might be regarded as the spokesman. "So far as I know," Lord Robert said, "there is nothing of that kind behind it and it does not represent the opinion of the Unionist Party. I have in fact, been present today at a meeting representing the whole Unionist Party, at which a strongly worded resolution was passed repudiating the Lansdowne letter."

Not Britain's View

How Washington Regards Statement of Lord Lansdowne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment here on the proposals of Lord Lansdowne looking to the restatement of war aims in the interest of peace, to save civilization from ruin, tends not so much to the proposals themselves as to concern lest his letter to The Daily Telegraph be interpreted as a bid for peace. It is pointed out that he speaks only as an individual, and in no sense as representing the British Government. At the same time it is considered here as remarkable that a man in private life should be able to present the situation in a light so near to the allied view.

Bent on annihilation of all opposition herself, Germany is unable to conceive the purpose of her enemies to be anything short of her own baneful object. Diplomats here see in the Lansdowne letter only a repetition of the United States aims in the war and for the most part that of the Allies. The President has urged and still urges that, if the aims of the enemies of Germany are realized, the German people themselves will share in the benefit of better world conditions, and that they, in common with all other peoples, shall decide under what form of a government they shall abide. They have been told, however, that the present Government in Berlin has brought all this disaster to the world, must be banished.

At the Paris conference called to consider trade conditions after the war it was agreed by the Allies that, if Germany should give up the purpose of world domination and seek an honorable peace, trade arrangements would be made under the operation of which all nations, large and small, Germany included, should have their just share of the markets of the world; but that, if Germany was going to the last ditch, her enemies would have to defend themselves accordingly. As one diplomatist has put it in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "When a wrongdoer repents, you show him pity and try to help him out, because you think he is trying to reform; but if he continues in his wrongdoing to the last and only quits because he is exhausted, can you take him to your heart? No; he is not reformed, and you must do something not only to defend yourself, but to make him suffer sufficiently to see the error of his ways. Then may come repentance, and you can show pity in any case, repentance and reformation are the test."

It is regarded here that any restatement of war aims would be futile at this time, and that what is needed more than talk about war aims is more tanks.

Pacifism Opposed

American Peace Society Would End War Only by Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the following statement the American Peace Society condemns various pacifist organizations and declares that the clarion call of the hour is to end this war, not by making peace, but by winning it:

"The American Peace Society, whose national headquarters are in this city, in an editorial in its monthly magazine, definitely repudiates a number of the so-called 'pacifist' organizations, with particular reference to the newly formed 'American Union for a Democratic Peace' and the more notorious 'Peoples Council of America.' The American Peace Society has loyally supported the Government ever since our entrance in the war, on the basis that the law of this country represents the only law to be upheld at this time by serious proponents of any rational international order. The society is in close touch with the Committee on Public Information, and has placed its organization at the service of the Government.

"The job of the hour," the society declares in the editorial mentioned, "has nothing to do with 'ambiguities,' 'indeterminacies,' 'economic repulses,' or 'unofficial German peace proposals.' To bias our thinking with such matters at this time is to distort our perspective, to give comfort to our enemies, and to prolong the war. The Christian Science Monitor calls to us all to

that we must end this war by winning it."

The American Peace Society, said a representative on Friday, by its efforts to align the true peace movement throughout the country with the aims and ends of the United States Government and people in this war, is pursuing a policy adopted nearly a century ago, rigidly adhered to through many wars, and perfectly consistent with its aims for a world government by law and justice.

Lesson for Germany

Mr. Gerard Says It Must Learn War of Conquest Is Ended

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in a statement published here today, agrees with that part of Lord Lansdowne's letter urging that Germany be not annihilated. He declares, however, that "we must teach Germany that the war of conquest is forever ended, and that wanton wrongs, like the invasion of Belgium and the murders of the Lusitania, must not occur again. The Kaiser told me he would 'stand no nonsense from America after this war.' We want to be sure that after this war we shall not have to stand any nonsense from the Kaiser. Germany cannot be wiped out as a nation except at the cost of blood and treasure that will beggar the world in men and money for two centuries. When the Germans themselves understand they are not to be compelled to fight a desperate war of defense, they will themselves, being, after all, practical, stop a war where German conquest is not to be thought of or permitted, even though all the men of the Allies perish in the trench; for, if there is one thing certain it is that the world will not suffer German domination."

British Press and the Letter
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Press comment on the Lansdowne letter varies widely according to the political color of the newspapers:

The Star
"Today the whole nation is discussing the letter, and, although the tendency is to take refuge in conventional platitudes, nevertheless the ferment of free thought is visible behind the timid grouping of our press. There is quite a talk of thoughtful men. Yesterday there was no sign of any disposition to hang Lord Lansdowne on a sour apple tree or even to denounce him as a pacifist or a Bolo. Serious and responsible opinion, which our jingo newspapers do not represent, was weighing his plea for a statement of our war aims. After all, it is not unreasonable to ask our allies to say what they want. Let us, at least, be men. Let us not make ourselves ridiculous by pretending that Lansdowne's violently prudent letter is a white flag. It is merely a mild and timid request for sanity."

The Westminster Gazette

"The question that is most persistently asked is, What is behind Lord Lansdowne's letter? M. P.'s refuse to believe that he was merely unburdening his own conscience through The Daily Telegraph. No doubt there is more that meets the eye in the letter. It comes at a moment, as one member points out, when it expresses a great body of public opinion which has been so far inarticulate in order not to embarrass the Government. The opinion was there, and it will pluck up its courage to support Lansdowne. It needed a leader and has found one. Other speculations, however interesting, need not be pursued and, indeed, cannot be pursued at the present moment. That the letter is of very real importance and meets a real political need is not to be doubted."

The Daily News

"The letter is as conspicuous for its courage as for its largeness and sanity of vision. . . . He does immeasurable service to humanity in setting before all the nations the duty of a will to peace. . . . The way to which Lord Lansdowne points, to which President Wilson has pointed, and which Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Count Csernini, M. Briand and General Smuts have approved is a way to restore to the shattered world the security and stability of peace."

The Manchester Guardian

"As for the time chosen any time is a good time for rational action and for the clearing up of error. We have suffered too long from timid reluctance to face facts and to declare in terms that all men can understand the precise purpose of our policy and the things we want and do not want. This is no sign of courage or of statesmanship. It is an obfuscation of state and faltering diplomacy."

"As for the Paris conference America is represented there. America, at least, is no friend to disguise and reticence. She has come into war for the great and noble ends of human welfare and for her honor's sake. She, at least, will not refuse to show her hand, whatever the hide-bound diplomatists may say. Rather she will insist on showing it and will demand no less of her allies."

Von Kuehlmann on German Aims

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"It is absurd to imagine that Germany will enter a peace conference with large aims," declared the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann in a speech in the Reichstag today.

"If the Entente wants to know our conditions, the way is simple—but the Entente wants only victory."

present rulers at Petrograd appear entirely acceptable as a basis of reorganization of affairs in the East, safeguarding the essential and permanent interests of Germany and Russia and fully recognizing the right of nations to determine their own destinies."

The Foreign Minister expressed pity for the Italian people whose "misfortune," he said, "were due to political causes."

Mr. MacPherson's Answer

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Government's answer today to Lord Lansdowne's letter was a firm reiteration that no discussion of "freedom of the seas" is possible until the oceans have been swept clean of German submarines.

It was delivered by J. L. MacPherson, Parliamentary Undersecretary for War, at a Scottish luncheon in the Criterion restaurant.

"No discussion is possible over the question of freedom of the seas," he declared. "Instead of such freedom the seas must be cleared of a piratical treacherous foe now polluting the ocean with his foul crimes."

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

as the British hold Bourlon Wood and the high ground there, they command the whole situation, and the important railway system of Cambrai is placed completely out of use as a factor in the German defense.

Operations in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official report dealing with operations in Palestine was issued yesterday. It says:

"General Allenby reports that the enemy last Tuesday and on succeeding days made demonstrations virtually all along his front, extending from some five miles northwest of Jerusalem to the sea, without affecting our positions. No serious attack developed except against our positions on Nebi Samwil, where the enemy's local effort yesterday was easily repulsed by us.

"Turko-German artillery again made its objective the mosque erected on the traditional site of the tomb of the Prophet Samuel. This site is held in equal reverence by Christian, Muhammadan and Jew. The minaret has been destroyed by this bombardment.

"A detachment of 40 men from an eastern corps recently attacked a Turkish post on the Nahr el-Auja held by a garrison of about 100 men. Fifty Turks were killed and our detachment brought in prisoners and a machine gun.

German Launch Heavy Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—At 7:30 yesterday morning, the Germans launched a well-prepared and heavy attack with pincer-like strategy on the north and south flanks of Sir Julian Byng's recent advance. Using heavy masses of troops, preceded by heavy drums, with gas shells, the Germans advanced between Bourlon and the Canal du Nord and Masnières and Vendhuile. On the latter portion of the front, the enemy troops broke through to a considerable depth, as far as Gouzeaucourt, but were later repulsed and a large portion of their gains recaptured, though to what extent the positions have been restored is not quite clear. On the north, however, their attack was more firmly held and their gains, if any, are slight.

The magnitude of the German effort is one more proof of the importance of Cambrai and its rail and road communications to the Hindenburg line and it is evidence of the nature of the fighting. The German losses are reported to have been severe.

German Gains Reported

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Between Meuse and Bourlon and also from Fontaine to La Folle we threw the enemy troops back on Graincourt, Anneux and Canting, today's German official statement declared.

Both sides of Bateau Heights on the western bank of the Scheldt were stormed.

The capture of Gonnelleu and Villers Guislain with 4000 prisoners in all, was reported. Enemy counterattacks against the Gonnelleu and Guislain positions failed.

Several enemy batteries were captured.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The German troops have apparently given up hope of wresting back from Sir Julian Byng's gains around Cambrai, according to Sir Douglas Haig's official statement today. He reported no attempt to renew attacks on this front during last night.

The British Commander-in-Chief, however, cited a number of localized attacks by the Germans.

Southwest of Vendhuile, he said, local drives had been repulsed. In the Scarpe Valley, the hostile artillery was more active than usual.

South of La Bassée three attempted enemy raids were driven off. In the neighborhood of Warneton, two successful raids were carried out by the British forces, inflicting casualties on the enemy troops and taking prisoners.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German War Office on Friday made public a statement which says: "Army group of the German Crown Prince: An enterprise by our storming troops north of Braye met with

complete success and prisoners were captured."

In the Sunday there has been lively activity by the French in the course of the present week.

In aerial engagements and by fire from the ground our opponents have lost 30 airplanes and two captive balloons.

The General Staff in its statement regarding the battle fronts in Russia, Macedonia and northern Italy, says: "There were no important operations. The supplementary statement issued last night says:

"On the battlefield near Cambrai the new struggles that developed have so far been successful for us."

On the other battle fronts nothing new is reported."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

"At 8 o'clock this morning, after a violent bombardment, the enemy troops attacked with strong forces on a wide front south of Cambrai, between Vendhuile and Crevecoeur-Burlescourt. Shortly afterward heavy attacks also developed against our positions west of Cambrai in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood and Meuvres."

From Masnières to Meuvres all the enemy attacks have been repulsed after many hours of heavy fighting, during which great loss was inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our artillery and machine gun fire.

South of Masnières Village, from the neighborhood of Bonaville to Villers-Guislain, the enemy forces succeeded in entering our positions at different points and penetrated as far as La Vacquerie and Gouzeaucourt.

Our counter-attacks have already driven back the enemy troops from Gouzeaucourt and the ridge to the east of that village. At other points the enemy advance has been checked. The fighting is continuing."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office statement issued on Friday reads:

No infantry action was reported during the day. The artillery was rather active in the region north of the Chemin des Dames and on the right bank of the Meuse.

Army of the East: The artillery was rather active toward Dolan, in the Tchernia Bend and north of Montir. French and British batteries successfully carried out destructive firing and caused the explosion of an ammunition depot in the direction of Monte. A strong enemy patrol was repulsed.

French aviators carried out several bombardments in the Vardar Valley and north of Monastir. Three enemy airplanes were brought down."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian War Office on Friday issued a statement which reads:

The artillery struggle, which has been growing more intense on the whole front, was particularly brisk in the region of Helieta on the Asiago plateau and on the plains along the middle and lower Piave. In the Coastal area a British monitor obtained a direct hit and severed a bridge of boats which the enemy troops had thrown across the river in the vicinity of Passarella.

Above Asiago, an enemy airplane was brought down in an aerial combat. Last night an enemy encampment between Felire and Ponzaso was bombarded effectively by our machines."

VOTING RESULTS IN RUSSIAN ELECTIONS

(Continued from page one)

clear that many of these extremists wished to get decisions in accord with their theories while they were able to control the revolutionary organizations that grew directly out of the revolution. Lenin could get a majority in the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies. But we all knew, as he must have realized, that he would not be able to control a more representative assembly. We did not consider the All-Russian Executive Committee of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants so constituted as to be truly representative. Especially were we somewhat skeptical of the peasant representatives, who had been hurriedly recruited. So when the Lenin following in this body began to increase we saw in the convening of the Constituent Assembly the best anchor of safety.

Finally, with the break-up of one provisional government after the other, the source of authority of the new governments seemed less and less clear. And each government had to explain with great care that its mandate was only temporary, until the Constituent Assembly should convene. Each government, by force of circumstances, became more a party government, less "national" than the first provisional government. For the overthrow of the government was in every case the result of pressure from the Socialists as a party."

Though the non-Socialists wished the convening of the Constituent at the earliest possible date, yet it was the Socialists, and particularly the extremists, who were loudest in their demands, and insisted on the earlier date. The apparent contradiction can be explained in a few words. The extremists wished the elections as quickly as possible, while the local "revolutionary committees" were still in control. The non-Socialists insisted that the local government bodies must be elected first, and properly organized. For the elections to the Constituent were to be conducted through the local government bodies. It was felt that regularity of election was the most important consideration.

One could have no assurance of regular elections until the local elections had taken place, and the new organs of local government established."

In July the radicals demanded that the date of the Constituent be formally fixed, and announced. Felix Ledov, then the Prime Minister, asked the members of the committee which had been appointed to work out the details of the election law to report the earliest possible date at which the election could take place. December was given as the answer. But Lvoff announced the election for the end of September. He was obliged to issue this announcement after the unsuccessful Bolshevik rebellion of July. But a few weeks later, Kerensky, who had become Prime Minister, changed the date to December, and made formal announcement of the fact. He had been convinced that it would be physically impossible to hold the elections at an earlier date. This announcement was received by the public, even by the radicals, without much comment.

In August the local elections were held. In the large cities the Socialists carried the day, and in Petrograd the Bolsheviks polled a very large percentage of the votes cast. The provincial elections were in progress when the present writer left Russia at the end of September, and he does not know the details on returns. But with the confusion that has prevailed in Russia since that date, particularly during the last weeks, one can imagine that these local bodies have not had the time or the opportunity to organize.

The election law devised for the Constituent is, in its general features, as follows: In the first place, universal suffrage is the basis, and men and women of 20 and over are entitled to vote. The system of election is what the French call "scrutin de liste," and there is to be proportional representation. There are to be 800 seats in the assembly, and the seats are distributed among large election districts. In the given districts each party will prepare and put to the voters a list of its candidates. The voter will cast his vote for the entire list; frequently he will know the list only by its number, if one is to judge from what one saw during the municipal elections. The seats assigned to the given districts will then be divided up among the various party lists in proportion to the number of votes cast for each list of candidates.

This system does not provide for very "intelligent" voting. It meets the greatest difficulty of the situation for that very reason. For one must not expect too much of a people that has just emerged from autocracy and bureaucracy, and who have not had the opportunity even to learn to read and write. The framers of the election law recognized its many defects; they felt, however, that with honest application, this system of election would give an assembly that could be accepted as roughly representative.

Special provision was made in the law for representation of the soldiers at the front. They were to send delegates direct, a proportionate number of seats having been assigned to the army in active service. Then it was provided, on the demand of the Socialists and especially the extremists, that the soldiers in the barracks at large urban centers, or in the provinces, should vote as local voters, together with the rest of the population, even though the soldiers had only recently been sent to the particular barracks. There was a measure of justice in this provision. But many saw the confusion that might result from this provision. The cables report that the age limit has been reduced to 18 for soldiers. This was probably a recent amendment, introduced by the extremists. For they hope to manipulate this vote; they have been able to do so in the past, especially in Petrograd.

With all its defects, the system devised is at least adequate. One cannot, however, imagine any kind of regular elections with the state of affairs that now exists in Russia. Reports say that little interest is being taken in the elections. Will the Bolsheviks announce in a few days that the "Constituent" has been elected, convened, and duly opened? Such a move would be in line with their behavior of these last weeks. But they will not be able to "impose" this, either on Russia or on the Allies. The Bolshevik "Government" is generally

Ready to Wear
Size up to 36 bust.
Lane Bryant Style Book on Request
Just address a postal to Dept. X-7
LANE BRYANT
51-59 W. 38th Street, New York

Women's new blouses, unhackneyed ideas

Fur Coats and Robes

The famous "Winthrop Fur" are guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular. Call and see our stock. There is no obligation to purchase.
MOORE-SMITH COMPANY
230 Devonshire Street, Boston
Tel. Main 400

put in question marks; a Constituent Assembly elected these days would deprive the same treatment."

Mr. Crane Notes Contrast

Compare Russian Revolution With American Evolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles R. Crane, member of the American Commission to Russia, who returned to this country from Russia on Friday, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that the thing which impressed him more than anything else concerning Russia was the great demonstration Russia was making of the faculty of evolution as compared with evolution. While Russia was suffering from the effect of a revolution in which most of the discordant elements of the country combined, the United States, in strong contrast, continued to show that her strength was the strength of evolution.

Spain and Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The Premier denies that the Spanish diplomatic representative at Petrograd has communicated to Madrid any such statement about Russian intentions and desires and the disposition of Spain to act in accordance with them as has been attributed to him.

BOSTON GAS PRICE RAISE PROTESTED

Mayor Curley Requests Corporation Counsel to Oppose Proposal of Company

Mayor Curley today sent a letter to William J. Hennessey, acting corporation counsel for the city of Boston, directing him to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the Boston Consolidated Gas Company from raising its price of gas, as it has announced it would, from 80 to 90 cents per 1000 cubic feet on Jan. 1, 1918. The Mayor characterizes the attempt of the gas company to raise its price as an "unjust imposition on the people of Boston."

In view of the fact that the gas company operating in the city of Lynn is able to provide gas at only 75 cents per 1000 cubic feet, the Mayor says he sees no reason why the Boston Consolidated Gas Company should seek to raise its price from 80 to 90 cents, especially since this company is reaping large profits from by-products due to the war. The communication follows:

"The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has today announced through the press that it is their purpose to advance the price of gas 10 cents per 1000 cubic feet on Jan. 1, 1918.

"You are hereby directed to confer with the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission and adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent what appears to be an unjust imposition upon the people of Boston."

"The city of Lynn, with less efficient equipment and serving smaller territory, is today supplying consumers for 75 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and if it is possible for the company operating in Lynn to conduct their business without an advance in price, where their business is confined solely to the sale of gas, it should be possible for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which is reaping a large revenue from by-products used in connection with the gas business, to do so."

Stunning Models for STOUT WOMEN designed by Lane Bryant
We can fit every figure and any type in charming designs suited to the wearer. Ready to wear—practically no alteration required—at prices lower than elsewhere (because we manufacture as well as design).

Ready to Wear
Size up to 36 bust.
Lane Bryant Style Book on Request
Just address a postal to Dept. X-7
LANE BRYANT
51-59 W. 38th Street, New York

Fur Coats and Robes

The famous "Winthrop Fur" are guaranteed to give satisfaction in every particular. Call and see our stock. There is no obligation to purchase.
MOORE-SMITH COMPANY
230 Devonshire Street, Boston
Tel. Main 400

A New Picture Shop
With a choice line of the best pictures. Lowest prices at little prices. Come in and see our stock.
The Picturecraft Shop
230 Devonshire Street, Boston
Tel. Main 400

tion with the war, to either postpone the greatest price level or reduce the same."

Officials of the Gas Commission stated today that the board had no jurisdiction over the price charged for gas by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, operating under the so-called London sliding scale, in under the supervision of the Legislature and because of this no public service board has regulatory power on the matter of rates. The local company is the only one in the State that is not subject to supervision of the state board in this particular case.

Under the sliding scale set by the Boston company may raise or lower the price of gas at will. The only stipulation being that for each five cents of increase it charges, it must reduce its dividend rate one per cent. That is what the company had elected to do in the present instance. It was stated at the headquarters of the commission.

There may be some inquiry into the proposed 10 cent increase for gas which the company plans to put into effect with the beginning of the new year, at a hearing to be scheduled before the Gas Commission for Dec. 5. The main purpose of this hearing, however, is with regard to a petition of the company for authority to purchase its gas from the New England Fuel & Coke Company.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

More than 300 children are expected at Boston University during the December holidays at a special social for the little ones, when girls of the College of Liberal Arts will hold a party. Miss Elizabeth K. Schoonmaker '18, of Framingham has charge of the entire party and she is assisted by the following: Misses K. Olive '18 of Melrose Highlands, Margaret '18 of Brookline, Kate '18 of Ashburnham, Constance H. '18 of Gloucester and Mary E. Reynolds of Newton Center.

NEWSBOYS GET SUGAR

Fifteen bags of sugar were distributed among 200 newsboys at the State House today. This was what was left over after the distribution downtown on the day before Thanksgiving. Each boy was given a two-pound package. Arrangements for the distribution were made with Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms at the State House, by "Biddle" Kevin, one of the newsboys' leaders.

ITALIAN DAY APPROVED

Governor McCall, in a letter sent yesterday to Jerome A. Pettit, chairman Italian War Refugees' Relief Committee, approves Dec. 3 as "Italian Day."

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
HOLIDAY GIFTS

Diamond Ring Specials \$25 to \$100
Finest pure white diamonds of brilliant brilliancy at special values from \$100 to \$200.

Liberty Bonds Accepted as Cash.

Bracelet Watches
Waltham convertible style; can be worn as bracelet or on pin.
\$12 to \$25
20-year gold filled cases; guaranteed to keep good time.

Our prices are always the lowest and the quality the best to be had in Boston.

Diamond Pendants
At Very Special Values
\$5 to \$25
Others not with pearls, amethysts, sapphires, etc., \$5 to \$25.

We strongly urge an early selection, as our stock is most complete and all at the best in the present season.

The E. B. Horn Co.
Established in 1839
429 Washington St., Boston
Open Evenings

The Picturecraft Shop
With a choice line of the best pictures. Lowest prices at little prices. Come in and see our stock.
The Picturecraft Shop
230 Devonshire Street, Boston
Tel. Main 400

RESTRICTIONS ON BREWING IN 1917

Concession Made to British Brewers Despite the National Economy Campaign and the Critical Shipping Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The brewing business, it is understood, has found war time both profitable and unprofitable, but on the whole profitable. It has had to face the onrush of an unexampled wave of temperance which has gathered force and impetus from every land. It has had to meet a mass of argument in support of the contention that its continued existence is a source of peril to the nation in the hour of its greatest crisis, that it is, in short, the Achilles heel of the nation playing its part in a war of good against evil. On the other hand, it has found an additional argument, if not for immunity, at any rate for careful handling in the existence of a state of war, for it has been argued that to prohibit it altogether would be to precipitate a breach in the unity of the nation which would militate against the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking on June 30 at Dundee, discussed the matter as solely depending on the question of food supplies. "The whole test of any proposal made by the Government with regard to drink," he said, "is to what extent it is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. To a certain extent we have applied that test; to what greater extent we have to apply it will depend entirely upon the way the food of the country stands at a given moment. No man in his senses," the Prime Minister said, "would sacrifice the food of the people to any drink, however alluring it may be." On the other hand, the Prime Minister's insistence in the early days of the war to a denunciation of shipbuilders on the way drink was prejudicing the conduct of the war by causing bad time-keeping, etc., will be remembered. He was then widely accused of having libeled the workman, and the prejudice excited was skillfully utilized by certain elements among those who were opposing prohibition. As to the way in which, one way or another, the drink traffic has eaten up the none too adequate shipping space and land transport and has absorbed the time and energies of great numbers of men directly in the brewing and wholesale and retail branches of "the trade," and indirectly in the handling of brewing imports and local distribution on the railways and at the docks, and in other ways, and the waste of money, again directly on drink and indirectly in the civil service and judicial processes bearing on the drink traffic, are too well known to need elaboration today.

On the other hand, in his speech in the House of Commons, on Feb. 23, Mr. Lloyd George, in forecasting a further reduction in the amount of barley in the country, paid a tribute to "the patriotic spirit in which those who are engaged in this business have faced all the restrictions which have hampered them and reduced their profits during the war. . . . No one knows better than my old colleagues and myself what it can accomplish when its interests are menaced. They have accepted all these interferences in a most laudable spirit of determination to do all that is in their power to contribute to the safety of the nation, and they have done it, great as is the hardship inflicted upon them by that last restriction." While the Prime Minister was no doubt sincere in this statement, it reads curiously in the light of the increased prosperity which is shown by balance sheets and dividends and which has saved the financial situation for many a brewery. Commenting on this the other day, The Manchester Guardian pointed out that prior to the war the threat of temperance legislation and inflated capital had made the financial position of the drink trade somewhat precarious. With the coming of the war the trade had recovered its financial stability, and there was no brewery, in however bad a way before the war, which had not been able to declare a handsome dividend.

In view of the permission, secured in June by the brewing trade, to increase the standard barrelage and now continued for the concluding quarter of the year, it may be useful to review the history of the restrictions on brewing. In August, 1916, the Asquith Coalition Government passed its Output of Beer (Restriction) Act 1916, reducing the standard barrelage of beer, as from April, 1916, by 15 per cent of the amount brewed during the corresponding period of 1915, but not less than 26,000,000 standard barrels per annum. Tonnage space was expected to be largely saved by this measure, but its effect, it was officially admitted some months later, was only to reduce the import of brewing materials to two-thirds of what was imported in 1914-15. No further development occurred till the fall of Mr. Asquith's Government in December, but it was quickly apparent that there was a difference of opinion on this subject in the new Government.

Lord Devonport, as Food Controller, issued an order to reduce the output of beer, as from April 1, 1917, from 26,000,000 to 18,200,000 standard barrels, with restrictions on the release of spirits and wines from bond, so as to prevent a transfer of distilling from beer to spirits. He declared that it was "really a question of bread versus beer." He pointed out that the barley when milled, as he now proposed it should be, would yield 60 per cent of flour and leave 40 per cent of offals to be returned to agriculturists, as against a yield of so much liquor and 25 per cent brewers' offals returned to the farmer by the brewer. He anticipated, therefore, a marked improve-

ment in the meat and milk situation, and added that the food value of the reduction was 286,000 tons of barley, 36,000 tons of sugar and 16,500 tons of grit. Here it may be mentioned that according to a recent return, 80 pounds of malt are required for every standard barrel of beer. There would also be a saving of shipping tonnage, land transport and railway carriage. In specific terms he contradicted the statement made "over and over again" that any restriction of brewing would have an injurious effect on the feeding stuffs used by agriculturists. Mr. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture, on the other hand, deprecated in strong terms, any hasty interference with brewers as liable to prejudice the milk supply. On Feb. 20, Lord Devonport issued an order which prohibited the further maling of barley for brewing purposes.

The next development was the change for the worse in the food situation as a result of the intensified submarine campaign. A big curtailment of imports became necessary and had to be accompanied, if public opinion were to accept it calmly, by further restrictions in brewing. The standard barrelage had come down first to 26,000,000 and then to 18,200,000 barrels. Now Mr. Lloyd George proposed to reduce this to 10,000,000 barrels. The effects were to be (a) a saving of nearly 600,000 tons of foodstuffs per annum or nearly a month's supply of cereals for the whole country, (b) release of horses for use in France, a great difficulty having been horse transport from America, and fodder, which had been a serious drain on allied shipping, (c) reduction of the traffic on the already congested railways and the release of locomotives and wagons for the army in France. Simultaneously there was announced a reduction in imports of wines and spirits of 75 per cent on the 1913 basis, rum imports being prohibited altogether in view of the large stocks in hand. The order issued March 29 regarding output from bond permitted 12,000,000 proof gallons for the year as against 24,000,000 for 1916. As to the manufacture of spirits in patent stills and pot stills there were conflicting statements by ministers. Early in the year Sir George Cave was under the impression that the manufacture of pot stills had ceased in this country "practically speaking."

From ministerial statements somewhat later, however, it appeared that the patent stills were still producing 250,000 proof gallons per month, mainly for the export trade in gin, while the pot still distilleries were still producing 3,000,000 proof gallons, Scottish and Irish, being the remainder of their license for the year, which was all going into bond for potable purposes, and which represented a decline of 25 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In this way the patent stills were using grain equivalent to 8600 quarters of barley per month, and the pot stills were preparing to use, for the completion of their licensed quantity, 150,000 quarters. Three weeks later another governmental announcement stated that only those patent still distilleries used for making yeast were to be used to produce spirits, and it was later stated that the resulting spirit was being utilized solely for munition purposes, while 700 tons per week of yeast was absolutely necessary. Dr. Addison's figures in May regarding the grain used in making spirits were: 1914-15, 376,000 tons; 1915-16, 412,000 tons; and in 1916-17, 370,000 tons. By the limitation to grain used in yeast distilleries for spirit for war purposes the total was brought down to 270,000 tons.

To return to beer, especially in connection with the destruction of barley. On this aspect of the subject there has been especially marked disagreement between ministers who would appear to have been inadequately informed by the officials concerned and by the trade. At any rate this appears to be the only explanation of the discrepancy. Capt. Sir Charles Bathurst, who always maintained that the stocks of malt could quite well be used as food and that part of them were used for malt extract and infant foods, declared in the middle of April that the total of brewers' malt in the country was 1,000,000 quarters, which would last for six months. In July it was officially announced that the stock of malt on June 30 was estimated at 1,300,000 quarters. The Government's explanation, when challenged, of how a million quarters steadily used could, four months later amount to 1,300,000 quarters was that the earlier census was probably incomplete and that the brewers' consumption had been overestimated.

This was on July 5, when the Government announced its concession to the brewers, permitting the maximum barrelage for the quarter ending Sept. 30 to be increased 33 1-3 per cent above what it would have been under the order limiting the output to 10,000,000 barrels per annum. Early in October it was announced that the concession was to be continued throughout the last quarter of the year. What does this mean in regard to malt? In the third week of August, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government proposed to permit the brewers to use a further 110,000 quarters of malt, in addition to the 890,000 quarters then in stock, in order to complete the supply of beer up to Dec. 31. At this time there was no question of permitting the increase of brewing to continue throughout the winter quarter, the increase in the summer quarter having been justified, partly on the ground of the needs of harvesters, and partly on the ground that the Government would appear that the Government would have to permit a still further use of malt over and above the extra amount mentioned above. The 33 1-3 per cent increase represented an increase of 970,000 standard barrels. As the increase of 110,000 quarters of malt was only going to carry the brewers to Dec. 31 on the 10,000,000 barrels per annum basis, the increase of 970,000 barrels in the winter quarter apparently means a further and very large increase in the destruction

of malt at the rate of 80 pounds of malt per standard barrel. This increase is permitted simultaneously with the launching of a great national economy campaign, when shipping is in a critical situation and every atom that can be saved from the necessity of imports of food is of vital importance, and when, according to the highest authorities, the world's stocks of food are perilously low.

FRENCH COMMENT ON SPANISH CRISIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Le Temps in the course of a strong leading article dealing with the Spanish crisis, traces the difficulties under which the country has labored during the last few months, and says that for some years past a profound transformation has been operating in the Spanish nation, and that the troubles occasioned by the war have hastened this evolution and brought to the forefront forces, the existence of which was hardly suspected. France follows these developments with an impartiality all the more sincere from the fact that the embarrassment of Spain is in no way due to the Allies. "La Epoca de Madrid," the writer continues, "spoke last Sunday of the blast of folly with which the world had been shaken since the month of July, 1914. Between those who let loose that blast and those who struggle against it, what a distinction should be made! The criminal folly of July, 1914, cruel, even to those who have not protested against it, was not committed by France, who had withdrawn her troops to ten kilometers from the frontier, nor by England, who had dispensed with 160,000 soldiers, nor by Russia, irresolute and insufficiently prepared. The Allies would have had no interest in disturbing Spain. On the contrary for every kind of reason, present and future, they have an obvious advantage in seeing her contented, industrious and prosperous. The economic torture which is experienced on the other side of the Pyrenees is due principally to the submarine war which the Germans practise in such a way as to isolate the Spaniards. . . . The crisis, as it is presented to us today, appears to be both military and political. The information from Madrid is too incomplete to allow of any attempt to pass judgment on what is happening; but if the censorship is able to stop news it is doubtful if it is sufficient to stop the progress of events." The newspaper goes on to quote a remark by Marshal Primo de Rivera, the recently resigned Minister of War, who, in reference to the fact that the Dato Conservative Government had a Liberal majority against it in the Cortes, had said that it was necessary to elect a new Parliament, but that he did not know what would emerge from elections in which the popular will was not guided by the usual means. It would result, the marshal said, in the triumph of the masses, and the masses have not yet sufficient capacity for that. "There," concludes Le Temps, "is a program that is not wanting in candor, but is it now in season? Is it possible, in the epoch in which we live, to guide the popular will by those usual means? And if that cannot be done, what ideal is there to offer it? Because it needs an ideal."

SENHOR MACHADO IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Senhor Machado, the President of the Republic of Portugal, passed a few hours in Paris on his return from the French front and paid a visit to M. Poincaré. In conversation with a representative of the Temps, Senhor Machado declared his journey left him much impressed by all that he had seen, and filled him with confidence. He had visited Verdun and Rheims and the conquered territory in company with the President of the Republic. He had been greatly struck by the faith, courage, and abnegation of the soldiers and of the population of those sorely tried regions and by their confidence in ultimate victory. He had rejoiced to see, in the Portuguese section, the troops from his own country taking part in the struggle. The Portuguese Republic, faithful to her alliances and the traditions of the country, had entered the war in continuation of her historic rôle and to affirm the faith of the people in their new institutions.

Portugal was doing all in her power and her soldiers had gone wholeheartedly to the war. One of the officers at the front had said to him that they did not adopt the English name "No-man's land" for the ground between the trenches. It was Portuguese territory because the Germans dared not enter it. Senhor Machado spoke of the warmth of his reception in England and of his visit there to two training camps of Portuguese soldiers. After his return to the continent he had spent a day with King Albert. The Belgian royal family seemed to symbolize Belgium, which had suffered so sorely from the invader, but had so grown in universal esteem and admiration while she awaited her just recompense in the future. He was returning to Portugal, convinced by all that he had seen that the decisive hour was drawing near which he was perfectly sure would bring the victory of right and the end of the war which Germany was more anxious to conclude than they were themselves. If they had had to suffer terribly from the material destruction caused by the war, Germany was confronted with the destruction of her traditions, her culture, and the religious and philosophic work of her Reformation. Senhor Machado also described the cordiality with which he had been received by King Alfonso at San Sebastian when on his way to France, a token, he said, of the excellent relations existing between Spain and Portugal.

ECONOMY URGED IN MILITARY MACHINE

Select Committee on National Expenditure in United Kingdom Makes Some Interesting Findings in Its First Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure includes numerous proposals for conservation and economy in all branches of the gigantic military machine which Great Britain now possesses. In some instances the committee reserves its recommendations till further data have been collected. That part of the report setting forth the country's expenditure in the war up to the present time has already been cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

After enumerating certain natural restrictions, such as the normal limit of man power and steel production which curtails the supply of men, guns and munitions, and in some instances purchases from abroad by reason of the exchange arrangements, the report does not find any restrictions on the ground of cost.

The report says: Your committee do not suggest that the country is unable or unwilling to provide the funds to pay for the greatest military effort that its resources of men, of material and of credit allow. The issues at stake in this conflict are of such fundamental importance that success must not be imperiled by the stinging of money necessary to achieve the end in view. The vast military and naval forces which have been built up during the war, the very efficient organization, on a scale correspondingly vast, which has been created to maintain them, have necessarily cost, and must still cost, great sums of money. The House of Commons and the nation are not likely to regard any consideration as of greater importance than the efficient prosecution of the war until its successful issue has been attained. But the expenditure is on a scale so immense, the burden of debt, which is steadily accumulating, will involve annual charges that will threaten so gravely our future finance, that your committee are of opinion that considerations of cost must be put on a different plan from that which they have hitherto occupied.

Much excellent work in the direction of economy has been done, and is being done, both at the War Office and with the armies in the field. But there has not been during this war any steady, continuous pressure on the administrative, officers throughout all ranks of the service, to contrive, in order to secure their results as economically as possible. There has been pressure on account of difficulties of capacity for that. "There," concludes Le Temps, "is a program that is not wanting in candor, but is it now in season? Is it possible, in the epoch in which we live, to guide the popular will by those usual means? And if that cannot be done, what ideal is there to offer it? Because it needs an ideal."

We consider it a matter of importance, the committee's report says, the status of the Financial Secretary, who is the Financial member of the Army Council, should be fully maintained, and that the support of the Secretary of State, upon which his influence must necessarily depend, should be continuously and freely extended to him. We are of opinion that in the event of the absence of the Financial Member from any meeting of the Army Council at which matters involving expenditure are discussed, the Secretary of State should invite the attendance of his deputy as an adviser.

In July, 1915, and again in February, 1916, the report states the Army Council dispatched circular letters to all general officers commanding, indicating, in emphatic terms, the necessity of economy. Many large economies have undoubtedly been made. In particular the waste of food has been greatly reduced, and effective efforts have been made, on a very large scale, to recover and, when necessary, to repair or remake articles of all kinds discarded or damaged in the course of the campaign. The use of motor transport in France has been economized, and in a number of minor particulars, savings have been effected. But the committee are of opinion that the Army Council should again send to all the commands, at home and abroad, a circular letter emphasizing the need for further economies.

An excellent leaflet was issued to every soldier in the army in September, 1915, impressing upon him the need of safeguarding his arms, ammunition and equipment. Great numbers of men have entered the army since then, and we think it would be an advantage for a similar leaflet to be issued now.

The report goes on to say the checking of waste in the consumption of stores or equipment may be effected to some extent by inspection, and use is made of this method. But it is an inadequate method. The more effective means is that of statistical comparison. There are always to be found, here and there, energetic and economical administrators; the problem is how to bring the rest up to their standard. The best means is to ascertain the results obtained by each, and to compare one with another. In the army this method has only lately been employed on any extensive scale. There is furnished, for example, to each divisional headquarters in France, a comparative statement every quarter, showing the number of each of the principal articles of clothing and equipment drawn by each unit of the division; and similar returns with respect to each division are sent to the headquarters of each army. In every command in the United Kingdom—and the

system has now been extended to the lines of communication in France—monthly returns are made by each unit of the quantity of rations and by-products saved, and the manner in which it has been disposed of. Comparative statements are supplied with respect to every military hospital in the United Kingdom, showing the consumption of food, per patient, the number of medical officers, of nurses and of attendants, per hundred patients, etc. This information is available in any case for each unit or establishment; the only additional clerking involved by the adoption of this method is the assembling of the facts in a single table. Large economies in many directions have already been made possible by the facts so brought to light. The committee attach the greatest importance to the more general adoption and to the effective use, of this method of comparative statistics. They recommend that the matter should be the subject of special review by the War Office. Care should be taken that emulation does not lead to excessive economies, to the detriment of the proper comfort of the troops or of the efficiency of the establishments. Above all, it is necessary to impress upon commanding officers that, when such returns have been obtained, they should be used, not perfunctorily, but as the material for a careful examination, and as the basis for censure or other disciplinary action, when wasteful methods are revealed, or for commendation when an officer is found to have been energetic and resourceful in securing economy.

The subcommittee on the War Office has given much attention to the subject of army accounts, but they will make their report under this heading at a later stage. The committee, however, desire to record a consensus of opinion both at the Treasury, in the Finance Department of the War Office and on the part of the Surveyor-General of Supply that the system of cost accounts should be considerably extended and that if this were done economical administration would be encouraged. The committee record their concurrence with this opinion. It is also clear, the report continues, that many branches of army expenditure do not lend themselves to cost accounting and each case must be considered on its own merits. As the outcome of the committee's inquiries, the War Office proposes to appoint an expert accountant to examine the various heads of army expenditure with a view to determining to which of them the method of cost accounts can be applied.

The report next draws attention to a great expenditure on the maintenance of very large forces in the United Kingdom. The committee do not profess to give an opinion as to the expediency of the maintenance of such large forces at home, but the report says: "We are impressed by the magnitude of the number, and consider that the matter should be again reviewed as a whole by the general staff and the War Cabinet." Some useful proposals have been gathered in the course of the committee's investigations as to the best method of economizing man-power behind the lines in France, Egypt, and Salonika, and the report makes the interesting statement that the cost to the country of providing continuously for the guarding of a post by a single sentry of the Royal Defense Corps amounts to, apparently, no less than £850 a year. The recommendation is made that the number of such posts maintained and the method of staffing them should be reconsidered. The report also has a word to say regarding an immense accumulation at a British port and in France of used brass shell cases and wooden shell boxes to the value of several million pounds, adequate arrangements for the disposal of which do not appear to have been made, and recommends that this defect should be remedied without delay.

The organization of the armies at

home the committee finds apparently to be complicated and to involve some duplication. A review of the existing arrangements, might, in the opinion of the committee, effect a lessened expenditure on staffs.

An inquiry as to possible wastage of small arms ammunition by troops throwing away unused cartridges to lessen the weight of bandoliers is advised. A large amount of space in the report is devoted to the Ministry of Munitions and the Wheat Commission.

GERMAN WATERWAY TO PERSIA DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—A recent issue of the Weser Zeitung contained an article by Dr. Kohler, Inspector in the Ministry of Public Works at Constantinople, on the advantage of a continuous German waterway from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf.

Such a waterway, Dr. Kohler observes, would not only favorably affect the future of Southeast Europe, but it would also open up a new outlet for German commerce in that direction, while making Germany independent of the Mediterranean. The waters of such a continuous waterway, he writes, would afford a means of getting German light war craft, such as U-boats, torpedo boats, and destroyers, unnoticed and unchallenged from the North Sea to the Black Sea and even farther. If at the end of the world-war Russia remained in Bessarabia, Germany would have to carry into execution Molke's classic scheme, abandoned in his day on account of the cost, of making a new outlet for the Danube by means of a canal from Rasowo to Costanza. The question of cost in such a matter could not be considered nowadays. The new mouth of the Danube, thus artificially constructed, would be in the hands of Bulgaria, Germany's ally, who would thus receive a central European mandate of the very first importance. Another advantage of the scheme would be that the passage from the Danube to Constantinople would be shortened by 400 kilometers and the time of transit by 30 hours.

OUTPUT OF BENGAL COAL FIELDS

By The Christian Science Monitor special

By The Christian Science Monitor special

CALCUTTA, India.—Bengal holds a practical monopoly of the coal industry of India—95 per cent of all the coal produced in India comes from Bengal—and the latest figures submitted in a report by G. F. Adams, chief inspector of mines in India, indicate that during 1916 the output of the coal mines increased by 66,000 tons, or 41 per cent over the production of the previous year. Considering the huge demand that existed, and still exists, for Indian coal of good quality, especially in connection with the war, this small advance is admittedly disappointing. The two big-bears of the colliery man's life in India are shortage of wagons and shortage of labor. Both these factors were in operation last year, and between them they spoiled what would otherwise have been a year of marked progress. Nearly 200,000 persons were employed in Indian mines during last year.

BESTOL Makes Teeth Whiter

Bestol is a superior dental cream.

Because it removes the gelatinous film which darkens the teeth.

Bestol restores the teeth to natural whiteness. It is composed of harmless ingredients scientifically blended.

At your dealer's—25c the tube. If he hasn't a supply on hand, please send us his name, and a free sample will be mailed to you.

THE BESTOL CO., 94 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

WEAR TOURAINE GLOVES

MADE IN BEST QUALITY ONLY SINCE 1876

Touraine Glove Co.

"THE GLOVE CORNER" Washington & Winter Sts., Boston.

Member Florida Telephone Delivery

124 Tremont St., Boston

Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours Notice

58 W. 40th Street, NEW YORK

Come in and look around. You will find many gifts for friends at little prices. Ours is the little shop around the corner, just off Fifth Ave. We will also do your shopping in any of the great shops. Our customers tell us we get just what they want. We make no charge for this service.

Write us a letter and tell us your requirements.

TUCKER & CO., 475 Tremont St., Boston

PLUMBING

WOMEN HEAR CITY ZONES DISCUSSED

Attend Sessions of American City Planning Institute in New York—Practical Solution of Civic Problems Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That women are interested in city planning was evidenced recently when a group of members of the Women's City Club of New York, and also some women from other parts of the country, attended the first meeting of the American City Planning Institute, an organization which grew out of the ninth national conference on city planning held at Kansas City, Mo. "Zoning or Districting of Cities" was the subject of this first meeting. Members of the city planning committee of the Women's City Club of New York, under the chairmanship of Miss Marcia Mead, an architect of this city, were active in the campaign, which resulted in the new zoning and district laws which regulate not only the height of buildings, but the area they shall cover, the use, whether for residential or industrial purposes, of each district, etc., and as the chairman of the meeting put it, "regulate the theft of light and air by those who want to build skyscrapers."

The morning session, held in the Municipal Building, was presided over by Edward M. Bassett, counsel for the zoning committee, New York City. Dr. Robert H. Whitten, secretary of the committee on city plan of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City, spoke on "Use District Classification," which was later discussed by Harland Bartholomew, engineer of the St. Louis City Plan Commission, Arthur C. Comey, consultant on city planning, Cambridge, Mass., and B. A. Haldeman, Bureau of Surveys, Philadelphia. H. H. Murdoch, a New York architect, gave an illustrated talk on "Building Under the Zoning Law in New York City," and discussion followed by Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director of the National Housing Association, New York City, and Seth H. Cutting, a New York architect. Other men who spoke on different phases of the subject were Bernard J. Newman, director of Penn School for Social Service, Philadelphia, Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary of the Art Jury, and John Ihlder, both of that city. Among New York speakers were Frederick Law Olmsted, president of the institute; Rudolph Miller, chairman of the Board of Appeals, and Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.



Expert cuisine is a combination of right materials, proper preparations, and skillful flavoring. For the last item, most difficult of all Brand's A-1 Sauce "Always in good taste" Sold Everywhere G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Sole Importers 196 Trumbull Street HARTFORD-CONNECTICUT

REDUCE COAL BILLS 20% or more

Our device has proven its efficiency on over 800 heating plants in Res., apt., buildings, stores, churches, etc., in Chicago. 10 Days' Free Trial Price (installed) \$20 to \$60 Phone or write for information and list of users. Franklin 3474. Crown Fuel Saver Co. 225 W. Lake St., Chicago Good territory open to reliable men.

Bachrach Copies and Enlargements from your Kodak Films, old daguerotypes or faded photographs. Photographic Work Out of the Ordinary Estimates Gladly Given 647 Boylston St., Boston Providence Worcester

ENVELOPES 20% SAVING BUSINESS ENVELOPES Made and Packed in Boston BERKOWITZ ENVELOPE CO. KANSAS CITY, MO. DIRECT

Massachusetts Trust Co.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES \$4.00 per year and upwards. Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates. Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts 228 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

WARD'S "A-LINE-A-DAY" BOOK

A personal record of daily life or happenings for 365 days. An invaluable reference for after years. Kiosk, cloth and leather bindings. 75c to \$2. Let us send you descriptive folder.

67-61 Franklin Street, Boston

PROHIBITION WORK
IN CONGRESS URGEDMassachusetts Anti-Saloon
League Council Makes an
Appeal to Voters of State

Direct appeal to voters to urge their congressmen to stand by the temperance forces in their respective districts was made yesterday by the Council for National Prohibition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, when that organization sent out several thousand circular letters. These urged the voters in doubtful localities "to write, telephone or see in person" each congressman, and tell him that he is expected to vote for the proposed prohibition amendment to the national Constitution when it comes up in the House about the middle of this month.

An extract from the letter reads: "We believe we shall win, but recognize the fact that a desperate fight will be made by the liquor interests, as is already indicated by the large advertisements appearing. The brewers will 'work to save beer' even if they have to sacrifice the distiller."

To Deleware King, Vice-President of the League, and a leading member of the council, has been assigned the work of getting Greater Boston manufacturers and business men to attend the Manufacturers and Business Conference at Washington, Dec. 12 and 13. Mr. King is trying to get all who plan the trip to meet in Boston and travel together. Business houses have been asked to send representatives.

Mr. King is receiving enough letters from those who will attend to be assured of the success of his plan to keep the Massachusetts contingent together as a unit. He has sent out a leaflet entitled "Wet and Dry Facts" to encourage business men who are inclined to doubt the success of temperance efforts. The leaflet briefly tells of the achievements of the prohibition workers.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, M. P.,
ON TRADE UNIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the district branches of the National Union of Railwaymen, held recently in Glasgow, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., spoke in support of a resolution demanding a 10s. weekly increase in wages which is being put forward by the union. Mr. James Kiddie, president of the District Council, presided and there was a good attendance.

The object of trade unionism, Mr. Thomas said, was to uplift and emancipate the worker. He thought the time had come when they should ask themselves if there were not too many unions and too little unity. Ten years ago, he said, the railwaymen in Great Britain were refused recognition and an advance of 2s. per week was denied them. In 1917 not only had they gained recognition but a demand for a weekly increase of 15s. was granted. He attributed the change to the fact that while in 1907 there were four railway unions, since then three of them had come together, and he added, the Railway Clerks and the National Union were shortly to meet and discuss the possibilities of a fusion. The time of the non-unionist, Mr. Thomas thought, was nearly up, and he believed future agreements should only be made with members of the union. Alluding to the jealousy which sometimes existed between trade unions, he said the working-classes could only obtain justice if they were strongly and solidly organized.

Mr. Thomas emphatically deprecated any advantage being taken of present conditions by strong organizations to force an improvement in their position. If any man or woman believes that a powerful and influential body like the National Union of Railwaymen should take advantage of the war to improve their own condition, Mr. Thomas declared, then that man or woman is a profiteer of the worst possible kind. It was, he continued, because they had a clear conscience in this respect that they were able to demand that the Government should put a stop to profiteering. Forcing concessions, he thought, was the most vicious way of dealing with the situation ever devised. The National Union was able to obtain war wages and bonuses by virtue of the power of its organization; but the wives and children of sailors and soldiers, and old-age pensioners had no strong trade unions to support their claims. He wanted the cost of living to be reduced, so that all could benefit alike, rather than that war bonuses should be given to offset the high cost of living.

Turning to the question of rationing, Mr. Thomas said if it had to come he did not think they would be justified in opposing it. What they wanted was equality. They did not complain of rationing, but what they were afraid of was that some people would be able to get plenty while others went without.

On the subject of peace, Mr. Thomas said the issues involved in the war were so vital to the working classes that no effort must be spared to secure victory. An inconclusive peace would leave Europe an armed camp. That was why he believed that the peace when it was made must be a people's peace and not a peace made by a few people. For that reason he wanted the working classes to take an interest in the peace terms. No peace, he considered, would be worthy of the sacrifices made to obtain it, if it did not destroy for all time the spirit of militarism in all its forms and in all countries. If they were loyal to themselves he believed their end would be accomplished.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

At the Animal Rescue League Fair which will be held Monday and Tuesday, there will be a concert each evening under direction of Miss Marguerite Audry.

Established
a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Boston

Annual After Thanksgiving Sale

This year more important than ever—due to accompanying Expansion Sale—in preparation for taking over adjoining building

For years the day After Thanksgiving and the period just preceding the great Christmas business has been important in Chandler & Co.'s selling events.

In this sale the *markdowns* will be *greater than ever*, in order to reduce stocks to make way for the expansion. Special lots from manufacturers add still further interest.

Examples of the values:

- 12 Fur Trimmed Suits, smartest styles, 55.00 to 85.00, all 45.00
- 4 Brown Broadcloth Suits, semi-tailored, 45.00 quality, 35.00
- 3 Broadcloth Suits, semi-tailored, 25.00 quality, 19.50
- 31 Tailored Suits, broadcloth, burella, etc., 29.50 and 35.00 qualities, 25.00
- 5 Dress Suits, fur trimmed, 95.00 to 125.00 quality, all 75.00
- 1 Natural Silver Fox Scarf, animal shape, 525.00 quality, 375.00
- 1 Natural Fisher Scarf, 90.00 quality, 45.00
- 1 Mink Muff, five dark skins, 65.00 quality, 40.00
- 8 Natural Raccoon Muffs, 15.00 and 20.00 qualities, 10.50 and 15.00
- 4 Misses' Velours Suits, 35.00 quality, 17.50
- 1 Misses' Velvet Suit, mole trimmed, 135.00 quality, 90.00
- 4 Misses' Burella and Broadcloth Suits, 29.50 quality, 19.50
- 2 Velvet Dress Hats, dark brown, 25.00 quality, 15.00
- 25 Breast Hats, finer quality feathers, 15.00 to 20.00 qualities, 7.50
- 158 Waists, crepe de chine, Georgette, satin, taffeta, 5.75 to 7.50 qualities, 3.95 and 5.00
- 38 Wash Silk Waists, flesh and white, 2.95 quality, 2.95
- 3 Hudson Seal Dress Hats, 38.00 quality, 20.00
- 65 Dress Hats, semi-dress models, 18.00 to 22.50 qualities, 10.00
- 3 Misses' Velours Coats, 35.00 quality, 25.00
- 5 Fur Trimmed Street Coats, 35.00 quality, 29.50
- 7 Velours Coats, fur trimmed, dark shades, 35.00 quality, all 29.50
- 18 Crepe de Chine Waists, white, flesh, 2.95 quality, 2.95
- 10 Batiste Waists, side frills, 3.95 quality, 2.95
- 1 Panelled Tunic, beaded, 35.00 quality, 19.50
- 10 Satin Afternoon Wraps, marabou trimmed, 35.00 and 45.00 qualities, 19.50
- 3 Misses' Fur Collared Coats, belted, 25.00 quality, 19.50
- 98 prs. Redfern Corsets, odd sizes, 4.00 quality, 2.50
- 1 Misses' Black Velours Coat, wolf trimmed, 75.00 quality, 60.00
- 12 Evening Wraps, velvet, satins, 60.00 to 100.00 qualities, 45.00 to 60.00
- 20 Colored Stripe Satin Waists, 5.75 quality, 3.95
- 5 Misses' Poirer Twill Street Dresses, 45.00 to 60.00 qualities, 39.50
- 2 Misses' Serge and Satin Dresses, navy, 48.00 quality, 29.50
- 45 Jap Silk Waists, tailored effect, specially priced, 2.95
- 1 Model Gown, chiffon velvet, fur trimmed, 175.00 quality, 100.00
- 2 Misses' Velvet Afternoon Dresses, 48.00 quality, 35.00
- 1 Evening Gown, sapphire satin, 95.00 quality, 65.00
- 1 Evening Gown, chiffon, beaded bodice, 58.00 quality, 25.00
- 3 Black Lace Gowns, for theater, etc., 65.00 quality, 35.00
- 58 Crepe de Chine Waists, flesh, white, high shades, specially priced, 3.95
- 5 Chiffon Velvet Dresses, bustle style, 55.00 quality, 35.00
- 1 Serge Dress, satin skirt, 65.00 quality, 45.00
- 1 Model Afternoon Gown, black satin, 125.00 quality, 55.00
- 1 Taupe Velvet Afternoon Gown, gold emb., 125.00 quality, 75.00
- 145 French Waists, batiste, 3.50 to 7.50 qualities, 2.95 and 3.95

Custom-Made Dresses at 29.50 and 35.00

To make this After Thanksgiving Sale a more eventful sale than ever in their dress department—both women's and misses—Chandler & Co. have determined to include one hundred custom-made dresses at probably the lowest prices, to their knowledge, a large lot of dressmakers' gowns of like qualities have ever been offered in this city.

Examples of the values:

- Afternoon Dresses, satin and Georgette with overskirt and bodice, special 35.00
- Afternoon Dresses, satin and Georgette, surplice bodice, special 29.50
- Dinner Dresses, pleated Georgette, side draped, V-neck, special 35.00
- Evening Dresses, satin overskirt with flare, net bodice, special 35.00
- Afternoon Dresses in Georgette, braided overskirt, special 35.00
- Crepe de Chine Tunic Dresses, special 29.50
- Afternoon Dresses, Georgette, with pleated bodice, tunic skirt, special 35.00
- Misses' Georgette Dresses, draped skirt, surplice bodice, special 35.00
- Misses' Gros de Londres and Armure Rousseau Dresses, special 35.00
- Misses' Georgette Dresses, bodice emb. in silver, special 35.00
- Misses' Satin Afternoon Dresses, bustle skirt, special 29.50

Black Velvet Dinner Dresses, usually quite expensive—These are of fine quality imported chiffon velvet and could easily be sold for sixty-five dollars—special at these two prices: misses', 39.50—women's, 45.00

For Christmas Gifts

Silk Underwear

To the feminine heart silk underwear spells enchantment—there is something fascinating in the soft, clinging garments.

Examples of the values:

- Camisoles, wash satin, 1.00
- Bloomers, wash satin, 5.00
- Nightgowns, crepe de chine, 5.00

Another Large Shipment

Philippine Underwear

All new and fresh for the holidays—all hand made and hand emb.

Examples of the values:

- At 2.00—Nightgowns, Chemises.
- At 4.00—Drawers, Shirts, Nightgowns.
- At 5.00 to 12.50—many others.

Velveteen Dresses at 13.75 and 16.75

Reproducing Expensive Styles in Inexpensive Dresses

After two successful models selling at much higher prices—developed in finer quality velveteens, decidedly unusual at such low prices. Navy, brown, black. Women's and Misses' Sizes—Lower Floor.

Additional Inexpensive Dresses at 7.50, 10.50 and 12.50

Tailored Waists



- Crepe de Chine, as above, 7.50
- Satin and Georgette, 10.50
- Crepe de Chine, 5.75
- Habutai Silk, 10.50 and 12.50

Progress of the
New Store

Probably the floor to be opened first will be the sixth floor of the building, connecting with the fifth floor of the present building.

The department occupying this floor, which will be administered in connection with the present department of Oriental rugs, upholstery, art goods, lamps, etc., and will be opened with a special sale of unusually beautiful merchandise, which will be announced later by a special circular.

New Coats

Fine quality velours

29.50

39.50 and 45.00 styles and qualities

About forty in suede velours on sale for the first time at this price. One of the season's best selling 45.00 styles—secured at a special price because the maker's season was nearly over.

Also about twenty in soft velours—purchased at a concession for a similar reason—sold regularly at 39.50.

Christmas Handkerchiefs

More Than One Hundred Styles

All Pure Linen 25c and 50c All Pure Linen

Hand-Embroidered Effects

All pure Linen

BOXED 3 for 1.00 BOXED

Women's Initials

All pure Linen

BOXED 6 for 1.00 BOXED

Note a few of the styles

- Spoke stitch, barred and corded, pure linen, 25c and 50c
- Crepe de chine, colored black printed, at 25c
- Cross stitch, colored novelties, hand work, at 50c
- Hand embroidered initial, 1-16-inch hemstitched, at 50c
- Plain hemstitched, many novelties, at 15c, 25c, 50c to 1.00
- Hand embroidered corners, real Appennell work, at 1.50 to 7.50
- Fancy embroidered corner, pure linen, at 6 for 1.00
- Men's hemstitched, medium and dress qualities, 19c, 25c to 1.00
- Men's initial, pure linen, at 6 for 1.50
- Men's pure linen, colored borders, 50c to 1.50
- Children's pure linen, colored figures, box of 3 for 45c

Mail orders filled

Also thousands at 37½c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 2.50, 5.00 to 22.50

Hat shown by
Chandler & Co.New Fur Hats—New Hats
fur trimmed

Mole Season's most fashionable furs—for wear with fur Kolinsky and fur trimmed garments—and all moderately priced Hudson as the materials used were bought at about one-half Seal, etc. early season prices.

\$15 \$25 to \$35 and upwards

Dress Hats in beautifully brilliant colors—some paradise trimmed—some of metal brocade—all very smart. 15.00 to 75.00

Distinctive Decorative Pieces
Which Will Prove Gift Inspirations

are awaiting you on our Fifth Floor.

SHEFFIELD PLATE

JAPANESE BRONZES

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Vases | Fruit Baskets | Vases |
| Candlesticks | Bonbon Dishes | Tigers |
| Salad Sets | Platters | Jardiniere |
| Pitchers | Roll Trays | Lamp Bases |

Also Lamps—floor lamps, table lamps, boudoir lamps, etc.

1.25 Several Hundred Pairs of Irregular
1.50
1.65 Silk Hose 95c and 1.15

WHITE SILK HOSE, double garter tops
BLACK SILK HOSE, double garter tops
SILK HOSE, with cotton lined tops and soles
SILK HOSE, in a number of fancy colors

The regular qualities of these silk hose are good values at the full prices, and the slight irregularities do not affect the wear.

RUMANIA IS PROMISED AID

President Wilson Assures King of Support—He Also Congratulates the Mikado on Results of the Ishii Mission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To encourage Rumania, now in a difficult position because of Russia's defection, President Wilson today sent a message to the Rumanian King promising support now, at the peace table and after the war.

At the same time President Wilson sent the Japanese Emperor a message declaring the results of Viscount Ishii's visit would be "as happy and as permanent as the enduring friendship of the peoples of the United States and Japan."

"The people of the United States," said President Wilson to Rumania's King, "have watched with feelings of warmest sympathy and admiration the courage and struggle of Your Majesty and the people of Rumania to preserve from the domination of German militarism their national integrity and freedom. The Government of the United States is determined to continue to assist Rumania in the struggle. At the same time, I wish to assure Your Majesty that the United States will support Rumania after the war to the best of its ability, and that, in any final negotiations for peace, it will use its constant efforts to see to it that the integrity of Rumania as a free and independent nation is adequately safeguarded."

The message to the Mikado said: "Your Majesty's cordial message is most gratifying to me and the people of the United States. I wish to express to Your Majesty the heartfelt pleasure we have had in welcoming your distinguished representative, Viscount Ishii. The result of his visit will be as happy and as permanent as the enduring friendship of the peoples of the United States of America and Japan. Permit me to hope that Viscount Ishii in returning to his native land will bear with him memories of his visit as delightful as those he left with us."

NEW ENGINEERING COURSE AT TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—A course in military engineering for the seniors of the Tufts College Engineering School has proved itself one of the popular courses of the school, besides attracting no little interest among the student body, for it offers the student a chance to perfect himself in a way that will benefit the country after his graduation and at the same time he is completing his collegiate career.

The course is the outgrowth of a course given during the summer to a squad of the one hundred and first engineering regiment at the Tufts Oval by some of the professors. The men were given courses of instruction in military map making by Prof. Samuel L. Conner, rapid bridge construction by Prof. Edward H. Rockwell, gas engines by Prof. Charles H. Chase, telephone and telegraph by Prof. Edwin R. Hollins and an elective course in French by Prof. Leo R. Lewis.

Headquarters Visited

Gen. Chamberlain, Inspector-General of Army, Sees Gen. Johnston

Major-General John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general of the army, with offices in the War Department, Washington, D. C., was a visitor at North-eastern Army Headquarters today, paying his official respects to Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the department. Major-General Chamberlain and Brigadier-General Johnston were associates at the West Point Military Academy, the latter graduating a year ahead of Major-General Chamberlain. After a short stay in Boston, Major-General Chamberlain went to Groton where his son is attending a preparatory school, and over the week-end he will be the guest of Brigadier-General Johnston. On Monday he probably will visit Camp Devens at Ayer, attending the military review which has been planned.

Major-General Leonard H. Wood was in Boston yesterday for a short stay, paying his respects to Brigadier-General Johnston and Col. Robert L. Houze, chief of staff.

Today there was a big drive in the quartermaster corps of the northeastern department, and up to 1 o'clock, 255 men had been examined at the examining board headquarters at 755 Boylston Street. Owing to the many applications being received in this department, the offices will be open on Sunday between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

At the present time there is urgent demand for printers, cobblers, tailors, wheelwrights and blacksmiths.

This morning 72 men entrained from the South Station for Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and 100 more will leave tomorrow. A detachment of 96 men left last night for Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., where they will train in the Quartermaster Mechanical Repair Shop School. Later most of these will probably be sent to Jacksonville, Fla., where they will remain until called into active service.

Col. Paul Azan and his staff of French military officers desire the

public of Boston to know that it is a French military order to refrain from taking any active part in social assemblies.

Enlistments Are Numerous

Enlistments in all branches of the service were numerous after the holiday, and many applicants were accepted at the different recruiting stations. The navy had 60 enlistments during the day, while at the army recruiting station nearly 80 men were taken for service. The marine corps had 28 applicants, but only three passed the required tests.

A number of recruits were sent to Ft. Slocum and to Ft. Standish for training, and several apprentice seamen were forwarded to the Newport Training Station.

REICHSTAG AND NEW GOVERNMENT

Count von Hertling Has Support of Majority Socialists—Credit Vote Has Second Reading

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—After Count von Hertling's Reichstag speech, a Center speaker said that the Chancellor had his party's full confidence, and that the entire world should know that Germany was and would remain united. A Socialist majority spokesman said that the party considered the new Government an advance on its predecessors, owing to the manner of its formation, and that the party would support a parliamentary Government, except in cases of insurmountable differences of opinion. "The people themselves," he continued, "must conclude peace, and Poland and the Baltic provinces must determine their own destiny." The German people did not want the Polish crown or new duchies. He then welcomed the development in Russia, predicting it would spread to other countries.

Progressive and National Liberal speakers spoke on similar lines, and a Conservative spokesman followed with a protest against what he termed the limitation of the Kaiser's rights in the dismissal of Dr. Michaelis and Dr. Helfferich and the new Chancellor's appointment. The foreign policy, based on the German reply to the Pope did not do justice to Germany's vital interests, and conciliatory talk only prolonged the war.

Another speaker pronounced against peace by renunciation, and said that Alsace-Lorraine protested against reunion with France. Finally a Minority Socialist said the Russian offer must be given its full importance, but a separate peace was not enough. His party wanted a general peace without annexations. A vote of credit passed its second reading unchanged, and a third reading will be taken today.

SPAIN MAY HAVE TO GRANT AMNESTY

Release of Political Prisoners Expected—Dissolution of Cortes Thought Advisable

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—The impression is gaining ground that the Spanish Government will be obliged to grant amnesty to the four political prisoners in Cartagena Jail. Conservative and Liberal opinion alike tends increasingly to the idea that a dissolution of the Cortes and a general election will be advisable. The leaders of old parties realize that they had better get in touch with the electorate, which has shown at the recent municipal elections a strong movement toward political suffrage.

A demonstration at Madrid favoring an amnesty was attended by 10,000 people. Garcia Prieto says the Cabinet decided to adhere to the policy of conciliation and, therefore, permitted the demonstration, but before granting amnesty a close inquiry into the prisoners' antecedents was necessary. Later—it is now persistently stated—that the Premier is yielding on the question of a general election, upon which the Left insists and that the Cortes will be dissolved about the middle of December.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND SCANDINAVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Robert Cecil in an interview today elucidated certain rumors by explaining that the Germans had circulated the allegation throughout Scandinavia that the Allies were going to seize a naval base in Norway. To this had been added a hint that in such a case, Germany would seize Jutland or part of it as a base.

The rumors had aroused some newspaper comment in Norway but, Lord Robert said, it was almost ridiculous to have to deny that the Allies had the purpose attributed to them of seizing the territory of Norway or any other neutral. There was no kind of foundation, direct or indirect, for such a rumor.

It was impossible, he added, to conceive what Germany's object was in circulating such rumors, but he had no reason to believe the rumors had any bearing on the meeting of the kings in Norway. That meeting was quite normal and he understood the attention drawn to the meeting was due to the presence of the King of Sweden in Norway for the first time since the separation.

Scandinavian Agreement
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Saturday)

Norway, Sweden and Denmark have entered a new agreement to observe the "utmost neutrality." An official statement today announced this result of the conference of the Scandinavian kings and statesmen which has been in progress here.

The conference, according to the announcement, agreed on "Scandinavian harmony and mutual confidence, regardless of the length of the war, each nation to observe the

utmost neutrality, and all to assist each other by exchange of merchandise."

Denial Authorized

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Danish Foreign Office today authorized a denial of the "fantastic rumors" that the Christiania conference of Scandinavian monarchs and prime ministers was caused by an alleged German threat to seize a

base in Denmark if Norway grants a base to the Allies.

STAMP TAXES GO INTO EFFECT TODAY

Pursuant to an act of Congress, documentary stamp taxes went into effect throughout the United States today, and as a result many millions of dol-

lars will be arriving at the United States Treasury to meet expenses connected with the war.

Revenue stamps must be affixed to bonds of indemnity or indebtedness, capital stock issues, stock transfers, produce sales on exchanges, drafts, promissory notes, conveyances and deeds, customs house entries, steamship tickets, proxies, assignments of power of attorney, playing cards and parcel post packages. All stamps are

sold by post offices except those for stock transfers and produce sales, which will be distributed through revenue collectors.

Before any parcel post package is accepted by a post office it must bear, in addition to the regular postage, revenue stamps amounting to 1 cent for each 25 cents of postage or fraction thereof. In addition to the old tax of 2 cents on playing cards, a new levy of 5 cents a pack is imposed.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Annual After-Thanksgiving Sale of Womens', Misses' and Girls' Apparel

The Biggest Underprice Event of the Early Winter Season

The Offerings Consist Mostly of MARKED DOWN MERCHANDISE From Our Own Stocks With Some SPECIAL PURCHASES From Our Regular Manufacturers. In Either Case, the Merchandise Is New and Desirable in Every Way and the

Values Such as You Cannot Afford to Miss

Women's Gowns

- 20 Velvet Dresses, dressy styles. Marked down to.....\$22.50
- 25 Serge Dresses, miscellaneous styles. Marked down to.....\$12.50
- 3 Afternoon Gowns of chiffon velvet and Georgette. Marked down to.....\$60.00
- 1 Black Velvet Street Gown, Kolinsky fur collar. Marked down to.....\$39.50
- 2 Afternoon Gowns of chiffon velvet. Marked down to.....\$45.00
- 1 Gown of brown chiffon velvet, fur-trimmed. Marked down to.....\$65.00
- 1 Chiffon Velvet Street Costume in seal brown. Marked down to \$75.00
- 1 Afternoon Gown of mauve satin, with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) trimming. Marked down to.....\$75.00
- 1 Evening Gown of green tulle. Marked down to.....\$65.00
- 1 Evening Gown of orchid satin. Marked down to.....\$65.00
- 4 Evening Gowns of satin and Georgette. Marked down to.....\$39.50
- 3 Street Gowns of broadcloth, fur-trimmed. Marked down to.....\$29.50
- 1 Black Chiffon Velvet Gown, straight lines. Marked down to.....\$55.00
- 1 Navy Georgette Afternoon Gown over sand color. Marked down to.....\$75.00
- 5 Gowns, chiffon velvet and Georgette combinations. Marked down to.....\$39.50

Women's Coats

- 12 Handsome Model Coats and Wraps—Marked down to.....\$95.00
- 30 Dressy and Semi-Dressy Coats—No two alike; in wool, velvet, or satin. Marked down to.....\$75.00
- 38 Attractive Coats and Wraps—Many richly fur-trimmed. Marked down to.....\$58.50
- 40 Afternoon and Evening Coats and Wraps—All desirable models and colors. Marked down to.....\$50.00
- 45 Street, General Utility and Semi-Dressy Coats—New materials, smart models. Marked down to.....\$45.00
- 60 Wool Coats—Many fur-trimmed and silk lined, warmly interlined. Marked down to.....\$35.00
- 50 Coats—In wool velours and other winter fabrics, black and all desirable colors. Marked down to.....\$29.50
- 100 Coats—Plain or fur-trimmed. Marked down to.....\$25.00

Women's Extra Size Apparel

- 20 Coats, in all-wool cheviot, sizes 44½ to 54½. Marked down to.....\$25.00
- 15 Suits in chiffon broadcloth, warmly interlined. Sizes 43 to 51. Marked down to.....\$25.00
- 20 Dresses of silk, mostly one-of-a-kind. Marked down to.....\$10.50
- 30 Dresses of crepe meteor, crepe de chine, satin, serge. Marked down to.....\$29.50
- 100 Lingerie Waists, slightly soiled. Marked down to.....\$95c
- 80 Fine Stripe Waists, crepe de chine and tub silks. Marked down to.....\$3.95
- 20 Skirts of all wool poplin and serge. Marked down to.....\$7.50

Women's Suits

- Fur-Trimmed Suits—Velvet, broadcloth and velour. Marked down to.....\$50.00
- Sample and One-of-a-kind Suits—Fine broadcloths and velours. Marked down to.....\$35.00
- New Silvertone Suits—In oxford, brown, plum. Specially priced \$35.00
- Tailored Suits—Of tricotine and gabardine. Marked down to \$29.50
- Broadcloth and Burella Suits—Tailored and semi-dressy models. Marked down to.....\$25.00
- Broadcloth and Gabardine Suits—Tailored and trimmed models. Marked down to.....\$18.50

Women's Skirts

- 30 High-Grade Skirts—Plaids and stripes, plaited or plain. Marked down to.....\$12.50
- 25 Walking Skirts—Mixtures, plaids, stripes; tailored styles, pocketed. Marked down to.....\$5.00

Women's Cotton Waists

- French and Domestic Blouses of batiste and chiffon voile. Marked down to.....\$8.65
- Chiffon Voile Blouses, trimmed with fillet medallions and hand embroidery. Marked down to.....\$6.65
- Fine Voile Blouses, high, low and flat collars. Marked down to.....\$5.65
- Lingerie Blouses, in several beautiful models. Marked down to.....\$4.65
- Lingerie Blouses, with fluffy frill, and frill. Marked down to.....\$2.95
- Lingerie Blouses, imported voile, dainty frills and lace trimmed. Marked down to.....\$3.65
- Lingerie Blouses, with fluffy frill, edged with fillet lace. Marked down to.....\$2.35
- Lingerie Blouses, embroidery and lace trimmed. Marked down to.....\$1.35
- Smocks, in white, colors and khaki. Marked down to.....\$1.00
- Smocks, of heavy drill, in white, trimmed in color. Marked down to.....\$1.50
- Odd Blouses, handkerchief linen and tailored models. Marked down to.....\$1.00

Women's Sweaters

- Sweaters—Miscellaneous. Marked down to.....\$2.85
- Sweaters—Brushed wool. Marked down to.....\$4.85
- Sweaters—Novelties, stripes, heavy weight. Marked down to.....\$6.95

Women's Inexpensive Dresses

- Inexpensive Dresses, serge and silk. Marked down to.....\$10.95
- Inexpensive Dresses, French serge, crepe de chine and poplin. Marked down to.....\$9.50
- Inexpensive Dresses, satin and tafeta. Marked down to.....\$4.95
- Morning Dresses of stripedingham. Marked down to.....\$2.50
- Inexpensive House Dresses of percale. Marked down to.....\$1.49

Women's Silk Waists

- Georgette Blouses, white, flesh, and suit shades. Marked down to.....\$3.69
- Georgette Blouses, white, flesh and suit shades. Marked down to.....\$4.65
- Washable Satin Blouses, white and flesh. Marked down to.....\$5.00
- Striped Silk Blouses, suit colorings. Marked down to.....\$6.95
- Georgette Blouses, suit shades. Marked down to.....\$5.75
- Georgette Blouses, white, flesh and suit shades. Marked down to.....\$7.50
- Georgette Blouses, white, flesh and suit shades. Marked down to.....\$8.95

Women's Furs

- 1 Ermine Fur Wrap, chinchilla collar. Marked down to.....\$1475.00
- 1 Eastern Mink Coat. Marked down to.....\$1500.00
- 1 Mole Coat, taupe fox trimmed. Marked down to.....\$500.00
- 1 Gray Squirrel Coat, black lynx trimmed. Marked down to.....\$475.00
- 1 Gray Squirrel Coat. Marked down to.....\$250.00
- 1 Blended Squirrel Wrap. Marked down to.....\$400.00
- 1 Broadtail Persian Coat, skunk trimmed. Marked down to.....\$450.00
- 1 Caracul Coat, black lynx collar. Marked down to.....\$300.00
- 2 Leopard Coats, one natural skunk trimmed, one natural raccoon trimmed. Marked down to.....\$300.00
- 1 Fine Nutria Coat, natural raccoon trimmed. Marked down to.....\$300.00
- 1 Nutria Coat, fox trimmed. Marked down to.....\$300.00
- 1 Hair Seal Coat, ermine trimmed. Marked down to.....\$150.00
- 2 Coatees, of Hudson seal (dyed muskrat). Marked down to.....\$100.00
- 4 Hudson Seal Coats, skunk trim'd. Marked down to.....\$375.00
- 1 Russian Sable Set. Marked down to.....\$500.00
- 1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set. Marked down to.....\$500.00
- 1 Natural Hudson Bay Sable Set. Marked down to.....\$400.00

Women's Millinery

- Velour Hats, with gros-grain trimming. Marked down to.....\$1.50
- Dress and Tailored Hats, black and colors. Marked down to.....\$2.50
- Tailored Hats, satin and plush combinations, variety of colors. Marked down to.....\$3.50
- Trimmed Hats, a collection of smart mid-season styles. Marked down to.....\$5.00
- Untrimmed Hats, of black velvet. Marked down to.....\$95c

Negligees and Kimonos

- Negligees, silk and satin. Marked down to.....\$13.98
- Negligees, silk and albatross. Marked down to.....\$7.50
- Imported Albatross Kimonos. Marked down to.....\$5.95
- Kimonos, figured crepe, coat styles. Marked down to.....\$1.69
- Kimonos, silk muslin. Marked down to.....\$3.95
- Boudoir Caps. Marked down to.....\$50c
- Boudoir Caps. Marked down to.....\$1.00

Misses' Suits

- 1 Blue Velvet Suit, fox collar. Marked down to.....\$67.50
- 1 Blue Velvet Suit, seal trimmings. Marked down to.....\$65.00
- 10 Suits, nearly all single models. Marked down to.....\$60.00
- 10 Cloth Suits. Marked down to \$45.00
- 10 Velour, Silvertone and Broadcloth Suits. Marked down to.....\$35.00
- 20 Suits. Marked down to.....\$25.00
- 25 Burella and Mannish Serge Suits. Marked down to.....\$18.50

Misses' Dresses

- 2 Chiffon Velvet and Georgette Combination Dresses. Marked down to.....\$45.00
- 1 Pink Chiffon and Georgette Dinner Dress. Marked down to \$45.00
- 10 Dinner Dresses, light and dark colors; Georgette, satin and plaid combinations. Marked down to \$35.00
- 5 Serge Street Dresses. Marked down to.....\$42.50
- 5 Afternoon Silk and Satin Dresses. Marked down to.....\$29.50
- 15 Silk, Serge and Evening Dresses. Marked down to.....\$22.50
- 20 New Street and Afternoon Dresses, light and dark colors. Now.....\$15.00
- 25 Dresses for hard-to-fit misses. Velvets, serges, combinations, tafetas. Now.....\$15.00

Misses' Coats and Skirts

- 1 Model Coat—Lavishly trimmed with fur. Marked down to.....\$95.00
- 2 High-Grade Cloth Coats—Exclusive models. Marked down to \$75.00
- 12 Model Coats—Assorted cloths and furs, no two alike. Marked down to.....\$55.00
- Street and Dressy Coats—Plain or fur-trimmed, one-of-a-kind coats. Marked down to.....\$39.50
- Cloth Coats—Plain or fur-trimmed, mostly all silk lined throughout. 25.00, 29.50, 35.00
- Check Skirts—Green, blue, burgundy, 2 new models. Marked down to.....\$7.50
- Coats for hard-to-fit misses. Now, 39.50, 29.50, 25.00

Misses' Inexpensive Dresses

- 25 Street Silk and Satin Dresses. Marked down to.....\$9.50
- 15 Serge Dresses, for office wear. Marked down to.....\$10.75
- 25 Serge and Serge and Satin Dresses. Marked down to.....\$13.75

Girls' Clothing

- Sizes 6 to 16 years.
- Broadcloth and Velvet Coats—Mostly 6 to 10 year sizes. Marked down to.....\$15.00
- Wool, Burella and Broadcloth Coats—Fur trimmed, all sizes. Marked down to.....\$12.50
- Odd Lot of Dresses—Velvets, silks, serges; broken sizes.....\$15.00
- School and Afternoon Dresses—Marked down to.....\$12.50
- Serge School Dresses—Marked down to.....\$10.00
- Military Rain Coat and Hat—In Christmas boxes. Marked down to.....\$5.00

All mail and telephone orders given prompt and careful attention.

Jordan Marsh Company

FOOD REGULATION OBSERVANCE VARIES

Hotels and Restaurants and the Smaller Eating Places Show Marked Difference in Their Interpretation of Requests

Opinions differ on most every subject, and it is only natural that they should differ among restaurants, hotels, and other eating places as to the extent they shall observe the urgent appeals of the Food Administration to save, save, and save still more the foods needed to win the war. When one looks into the question, a wide difference in practice is discovered. There is the place where the appeals are complied with to the letter, where a person cannot get an order of meat on a "meatless day" without a great deal of difficulty, and there is the place that carries the Food Administration's notice in very small type on its menu, and covers it over with an extra sheet bearing its meat "specials" for "meatless" day. Between these two there are many varieties, each observing the requests of the authorities in his own particular way, which may or may not be what is desired.

According to the officials of the Food Administration's office having to do with food conservation in the public eating places in the State of Massachusetts, "all the larger, and many of the smaller hotels are carrying out the instructions of the Food Administration exceedingly well." This would seem to dispose of the impression entertained by some that people who live "high" as it has long been called—are "slackers" when it comes to doing without, and that the only real sustenance in the time of need are those who are accustomed to it. What these men mean by "exceedingly well" can be ascertained by a turn among the big hotels.

At one of them, large, expensive, and luxurious—chosen for a visit, in fact, because it stands particularly for these three characteristics—the patron who enters for dinner on a "meatless day" is compelled to make his selection from a menu on which there is not a single meat dish. The nearest to it is consommé. The only sandwiches listed are fresh caviar, fried egg, cheese, and lettuce or jam. The dinner specialties, besides oysters and clams, fish soups, vegetables, salads, and desserts, are confined to fish and cheese entrees. In the space ordinarily occupied by the meats, is printed in conspicuous type this notice: "To our guests: The Board of Food Administration of Massachusetts has established Tuesday and Friday of each week as regular fish days. Meat will be served only in case of necessity." Here not even poultry is served.

In this hotel also the guest who contemplates the menu at the breakfast table—any day in the week—is confronted with this little notice: "Please conserve on bacon. If you go without it this morning, some soldier boy can have it, and he may be your soldier boy, too—Thank you!"

On Wednesdays and Thursdays similar strict regulations are enforced regarding white bread, crackers and rolls. The guests, the management said, cooperate splendidly. There are a few, however, who don't. The same was said at other hotels, where the same general practice is followed, the principal visible difference being in the wording of the notices they carry on their menus.

It is not only the large hotels, of course, which carry out the conservation measures on this scale. An example is a little place serving several kinds of table d'hôte suppers, from 20 cents to 30 cents each, the menus of which were made up entirely of fish, baked beans, and vegetables.

But there are all kinds. A certain restaurant, outside of Boston, carries pasted on its menu a typewritten slip: "The Board of Food Administration has established Tuesday and Friday of each week as fish days," with this appended, in red ink: "Steak, lamb chops, and chicken will be served if the guests insist upon it." This is worse, but not much, than the menu of a Boston restaurant, where the en-

tree hover about the 25-cent mark, which carries, beneath the customary notice of fish day, a line in ink: "Roast beef will be served if the guest insists." And there are quite a number of the type of a little place on Atlantic Avenue, down on the water front, which on fish days has the notice: "Meats served on request."

A flagrant case of violation of the purpose of the Food Administration's efforts was given by a restaurant on School Street, Boston, which on a fish day quite recently was observed to have on its front plate glass window a sign "Hot Roast Beef Sandwich 20."

A curious inconsistency is shown by another Boston restaurant, which has a fish menu on fish day typewritten on a sheet of paper down the side of which is printed in heavy black type: "Special planked rump steak for one, 60c."

It is to provide for cases such as some of these that the Food Administration for Massachusetts, Henry B. Endicott, is sending out new signs to eating places, much more mandatory than those they have been displaying, which were on this order: "Today is fish day. Please do not call for meat." The new sign carries this announcement: "No meats served here Tuesdays and Fridays. No white bread, rolls or crackers served here Wednesdays and Thursdays."

There is a reason for putting it this way, beyond reminding the proprietors of eating places of their duty. It gives them something to show the man who insists on ordering meat or white bread, to prove that they have had their instructions. "It's pretty hard sometimes for the proprietor of a little Chinese or Greek restaurant when his patrons demand these things," said Frank C. Hall, chairman of the Food Administration's committee in charge of the work among hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in Massachusetts.

"He needs something to show to prove that he is only trying to do the right thing." The attitude of the patron, Mr. Hall said, has as much or more to do with the observance of these days than anything else. "The public must help," he said, "that's the point."

There is no question, however, that the campaign, as far as it has gone, has had substantial results. Mr. Hall estimates that about 1,281,840 pounds of meat and 914,040 pounds of white flour were saved during the month of October in the State of Massachusetts alone, on the basis of two meatless and two wheatless days a week. Of course there must be more. All the loose ends must be caught up, and all the places which now are disregarding the Food Administration's requests must be taught to follow his instructions.

FOOD CONSERVATION POLICIES IN DALLAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas hotels and restaurants have adopted strict policies of food conservation in line with the requests of the Federal Food Administration. Among the practices that have been adopted is the keeping of sugar bowls off tables and restaurant counters. Patrons are thus required to order sugar and to specify the amount desired. This practice has met with almost universal approval.

Wheatless days and meatless days are also being strictly observed in the city. Almost all the bakeries have announced that on wheatless days they will not offer for sale bread baked from wheat flour, but that their sales will be limited to rye bread or other bread made from flour other than wheat.

ORANGE HOME TO BENEFIT Victor Hugo's book, "Les Misérables," adapted to the photo-play, will be produced in Tremont Temple on this afternoon and evening, the proceeds from the exhibition to be devoted to the Orange Home, Inc., at Hattboro, Pa., in which members of the Loyal Orange Institute in Massachusetts and in other states have taken interest. John C. Gordon, field secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, 948 Tremont Building, is in charge of the arrangements.

W. C. T. U. PLANNING PATRIOTIC MEETING

Officials of Organization Looking Forward to Meeting as Most Important in Its History—Prohibition to Be Salient Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The forty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is to open tomorrow in Washington, is looked forward to by its members as one of the most important gatherings in its history. Officials of the organization estimate that 1000 delegates from all parts of the country will attend the meetings. As this is the first general gathering of the organization, since the United States entered the war, it is expected that the convention will devote a large part of the time to the working out of plans whereby the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can render its most effective aid to the nation during the present emergency.

The question of nation-wide prohibition as a war measure will be given much consideration, as the general sentiment of the women attending the convention is to consider the welfare of the soldiers and sailors of the United States as one of the paramount issues before the country. There seems to be a general conviction among them that the restrictions imposed by the Government on the saloons in regard to men in uniform will not provide the thorough safeguards which should be demanded.

The convention will in all probability adopt a resolution, to bring before Congress immediately the question of nation-wide prohibition.

The meetings of the convention are to be held in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

POULTRY PRICES DROP IN BOSTON

Bureau of Markets Reports Fifty Per Cent of Retailers' Thanksgiving Supply Unsold

Retail prices for poultry dropped about 5 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall markets today, with dealers attempting to dispose of the large stocks of fresh turkeys remaining from Thanksgiving, when they charged from 40 to 55 cents a pound.

Many Boston retailers have 50 per cent of their turkey purchases left over from Thanksgiving on account of the poor demand for all kinds of poultry, according to the report on meat trade conditions by the United States Bureau of Markets today. "This is reflected today," says the bureau, "in the demand for beef and lamb as a large percentage of the left-over poultry must be disposed of, necessarily curtailing to some extent the demand for other meats." A steady movement to the freezers of steers and cows has taken care of the surplus caused by the holiday, says the report.

For several months the meat

market has been declining with stocks piling up in the warehouses as the retail trade failed to take up the large receipts, according to previous reports from the bureau. Those in touch with the market point out that the campaign to substitute poultry for beef and lamb, caused a further decline in the demand, which had already been lessened by the greatly increased prices. While the stocks of cold storage turkeys on the market were larger than in previous years, the prices ranging from 25 to 35 cents a pound for the frozen birds and from 40 to 55 cents a pound for the fresh turkeys are taken by many as sufficient reason for the falling off in the demand.

Commenting on the sale and receipts of other meats in Boston, the bureau says that veal receipts were light but the demand was so slow that "prices on practically all grades are around 50 cents per one hundred-weight, lower than on Monday." Pork sold well with a good supply. A considerable accumulation of lamb is reported although light "handy weight" lambs are scarce. It adds, "but the demand for these has not been strong enough to force the price beyond the \$25 per hundredweight mark."

The New York bureau reports that the market may not clean up in all meats. Beef prices were steady all week, it says, "as many cattle were put in the freezers on government contracts for the army and navy when the local demand would not take them at the prices asked." Light shipments of veal "more than overcame the light demand," says the report.

Decreasing receipts of all grades are reported by the Philadelphia bureau with retailers putting all their efforts into selling poultry. Pork, lamb and mutton are being put in the freezers, or else carried over for next week's market, says the report.

RADECLIFFE COLLEGE

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

Students in the "47 workshop" of Harvard and Radcliffe repeated a group of plays this afternoon and will also give them tonight in Agassiz Theater for the benefit of the Radcliffe war relief work. The ushers are Miss Josephine Bradley, Miss R. MacDuff, Miss M. Chutter, and Miss Dorothy Baldwin. The December Idler play has been chosen and will include two sketches, "The Maker of Dreams," and a pantomime.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR PLANNED

Grocers and Refiners to Cooperate With Food Administration in Putting Out Product Now Coming Into Market

Cooperation of grocers and refiners with United States Food Administration representatives in New England for the purpose of distributing equitably the supply of sugar as it arrives during the next few months, started with a conference at the State House in Boston yesterday, continues today with a meeting of dealers in Springfield and will include a convention of wholesale grocers in Hartford, Conn., next Wednesday. Gradual relief from the shortage is expected to result, according to James H. Ropes, assistant to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner.

In explaining the sugar situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Mr. Ropes told of the plans which are being made to distribute the expected supply. Shipments are being received daily, he said, and by the first of the year enough for all needs should be on hand. During January, the arrival and refining of the Cuban raw sugar is expected to solve the problem for some time, provided that no hoarding is done and that only sugar for the needs and not the wants of the households is purchased. He expressed the belief that not until the war has ended and the normal supply of sugar is produced, will the public be given the pre-war supply of sugar.

At the meeting in Springfield today, wholesalers and jobbers are to prepare for the shipments expected in that city during the next 10 days. Some method of distributing the sugar so that no one section of the city will be supplied while other parts have none at all, is expected to be put in operation soon.

Not only will ways and means to get and distribute sugar be discussed at the wholesalers meeting in Hartford next week, but the New England grocers are to consider methods of

handling "scarcity" commodities, so as to prevent "runs" on them by the public.

Dealers at yesterday's conference in the State House expressed the belief that the candy manufacturers were getting too much sugar. A. C. Ratchesky, assistant to Mr. Endicott, corrected this impression and called attention to the necessity of retaining the employees at the candy factories.

After an open discussion, Mr. Ratchesky told the men that he considered it the business of the dealers to solve the distribution problem themselves without any help from the National or State Food administrations. The following men were appointed to a committee which is to help in the distribution work: B. H. Bain, W. C. Adams, E. R. Sherburne, H. H. Logan, Charles S. Tenney, H. A. Johnson, W. F. Potter of New Bedford; James D. Clark of Springfield; H. B. Johnson of Worcester; F. W. Bill of Lowell; Charles F. Adams and George Schraft.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS PERMANENT MARKET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Arrangements for the continuation of the public market, operated under the auspices of the city throughout the summer, in a large store, centrally located in this city have been practically completed according to a report rendered to Mayor Stacey by Giles Blague, member of the market committee, yesterday.

A place to sell bottled milk twice a week is contemplated by the city. It is believed that many farmers would be glad to bring their milk to the city to sell to the public at a reasonable price.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

The monthly conference of the chairmen of units making up the Massachusetts department, National Council of Defense, will be held on Monday at 2:30 o'clock, in the basement auditorium, east wing of the State House. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the state committee, will preside. This meeting is open to all who desire to learn what the women of Massachusetts are doing in war emergency service.



Wise Words Unheeded

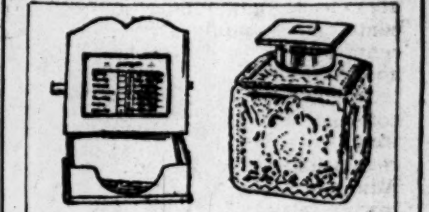
The advice in this column is so excellent as to arouse the doubt whether it will be taken.

Nevertheless, we urge you to send for our new illustrated Christmas catalogue.



HAND BAG, of velvet, in black or colors; hammered metal frame 5 inches long, silk lining, mirror, framed kid-lined centre coin compartment; 8 1/4 inches deep\$10.00

HAND BAG (at right), black or navy silk, covered frame, exposed corners, silk lining, mirror and centre framed coin compartment; 6 1/4 inches deep\$4.75



DESK FITTINGS—Desk memo and calendar, colored glass base, 6x4 inches, collapsible gilt top, pencil loop at back, \$9.50

PRICES KEPT DOWN BY REGULATIONS

Food Administration Claims That Elimination of Speculation and Hoarding Has Prevented a Great Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although cutting of prices is one of the aims of the Food Administration, the main thing to consider is seeing that there is a steady supply of products on which to fix prices, according to the Food Administration. As it is, through the elimination of speculation and hoarding, according to figures furnished to The Christian Science Monitor by the Food Administration, prices on staple commodities have been prevented from soaring to figures far above present prices.

According to these figures, eggs during the Civil War sold at an average price of 14 cents per dozen, and before the war was over the price of 40 cents was reached. The average price of eggs for the past three months has been 39 cents per dozen. Applying the Civil War increase, the figures given out show that eggs might now be selling at an average wholesale price of \$1.31 per dozen, or allowing a 25 per cent retail profit, \$1.64 per dozen. However, because speculation and hoarding have been eliminated, the possibility of eggs reaching such an exorbitant figure has likewise been eliminated, and the average price has been kept down to the comparatively low figure of 39 cents.

The same figures show bacon to have gone from 5 cents to 15 cents per pound during the Civil War. The average price for the past three months has been approximately 18 cents. By applying the Civil War figures, bacon might have jumped to 52 cents per pound wholesale, or 65 cents retail, because of speculation, hoarding, etc.

Just what prices on other staple commodities might be at the present time were it not for the rules and regulations promulgated by the Food Administration, is shown by the following table:

	Civil War	25% At-Average	Added	1917 War	Most	Piled	Profit
Corn, bu.	\$.02	\$.12	\$.03	\$.43	\$.61	\$.14	
Wheat, bu.	.34	2.16	1.89	4.22	5.40		
Cattle, 100 lbs.	3.37	9.50	11.91	23.53	59.54		
Beams, lb.	.03	.11	.11	.38	.48		
Butter, lb.	.15	.55	.39	1.39	1.76		
Flour, bbl.	8.37	17.00	9.50	18.87	23.58		

Because statistics show that there is not enough food in the world on the basis of normal consumption to supply the demand, the Food Administration feels that the problem of assuring the supply is greater than reducing the price on the supply now on hand.

The Food Administration, according to the figures given above, has succeeded in preventing prices on staple commodities from reaching an unheard-of figure. A prominent official recently expressed the belief that if Congress had passed the food law when the President wanted it passed, the great Italian retreat would never have occurred. Many critics have pointed to the cutting down of the ration of the Italian army as responsible for the weakening of the morale and the accompanying disastrous retreat. Had the machinery of the United States Administration been working at the time, they aver, this country could have supplied Italy with food enough to ward off the condition which made the cutting down of the army ration imperative.

That the production, conservation and proper distribution of food and foodstuffs is going to play an increasingly important part in the winning of the war is confidently believed by government officials. In order that the Food Administration may have the entire food situation completely in hand, it is believed that Congress will amend the food law so as to make its provisions binding on the retailer. The Food Administration, it is understood, will make no recommendations to Congress relative to amending the food law or the enacting of additional food legislation. However, it is thought that Congress will apply itself to the task of perfecting the food law without any urging from the administration. Congressmen returning daily to the national capital speak of the unrest in their home districts because of the exorbitant and uncurbed prices which the retailers are charging all over the country. Because of pressure from their constituents, it is certain they will be forced to take some action, whether they are inclined in this direction or not.

Because retailers have failed to take advantage of the opportunity that has been given and held open for them to show their patriotism by lowering prices on staple commodities, it is pointed out in government circles that it is necessary to force them to do that which they appear to be unwilling to do voluntarily. It is recalled that at the time all wholesalers and retailers doing an annual business of \$100,000 or over were licensed, Food Administrator Hoover expressed his confidence in the patriotism of the retailer. He said that the retailer, once the way was opened to him, would not be lacking in patriotism. The way was opened for the retailer, it is remembered, when all wholesalers were licensed. Wholesale prices were fixed on staple commodities and the retailer was thus in a position to lower his prices accordingly and at the same time reap a reasonable profit. Officials of the Food Administration have been unable at any time to see the patriotism which was expected of the retailers. Instead of a drop in prices, there was a perceptible in-

crease. The only way in which this situation can be changed, it is given out by the Food Administration, is for the Congress to amend the food law so as to empower the Food Administration under the direction of the President to fix retail prices on all staple commodities. This, it is believed, will be done as soon as Congress is in harness, ready to take up the heavy legislative program which will confront it at the opening of the pending session.

The amending of the food law so as to make compulsory many of those things which have heretofore been voluntary, such as food conservation, is also said to be a contemplated congressional move. It is pointed out that the conservation of food and foodstuffs is as necessary a war move as the actual fighting itself. Officials of the Food Administration assert that the greatest danger that threatens the allied cause is the possibility of a collapse in France or England or Italy as the result of a food shortage. In support of this statement, they point out the fact that the United States and Canada are the only sources of supply from which the Allies can draw, and that because of the grave nature of the problem the utmost endeavor will be required to enable the authorities to transport from America the amount of food stuffs that will be required. In this connection the importance of the shipping program is pointed out.

The gravity of the food situation is shown by the fact that as much wheat will have been exported to the Allies within a week as the normal supply of this country amounts to. This is true of beef and pork products and fats. Great quantities of sugar have been exported. According to the Food Administration, all that the United States can send to the Allies and to the neutrals of Europe from now on will be what can be saved from normal consumption through rigid economy and through the substitution of vegetables and other cereals for wheat, fish and poultry, etc., for meat. All fats and sugar sent to the Allies and to neutrals, it is said, must come through reduced consumption of these products. Food Administration experts are carefully gauging the supply of these exportable products and exports will be made as rapidly as possible without endangering the supply required for the people of the United States.

A food administration official, speaking before a southern audience, said the other day: "Not only does the success of the war depend upon the co-operation of the American people in the matter of food stuffs, but the fate of several hundred thousand Europeans is at stake. It is a fact, despite the very best we can do, tens of thousands of neutral people in Europe will no doubt perish during the next few months. If the American people, through economy and substitution save more than sufficient foodstuffs to barely suffice for our Allies, the balance will be diverted to the neutral nations to save as many as possible of their people from starvation. Every man, woman, or child in America who saves the smallest quantity of beef or pork or mutton or sugar or fats can have the satisfaction of knowing that he is not only helping to save our friends and allies, but that he is helping to save the innocent people of neutral Europe from actual starvation."

In the matter of conservation of food and food stuffs, the Food Administration is anxious to have the people cooperate closely; but, because of the prime importance of food conservation as a step in winning the war, it is felt that it should be made compulsory rather than voluntary.

It is not believed that any steps will be taken yet to reach the farmer, although he is recognized as being one of the greatest obstacles with which the Food Administration has to contend. An official of the Food Administration predicts to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that within a year the Government will be compelled to commandeer farm labor and place an arbitrary price which will bind the producer. It is pointed out that in England and France a fine is levied upon any farmer who does not properly cultivate his land, and that when his crop has matured, it is seized by the Government, the farmer being paid a fair price, but one which he did not make. Food administration officials point to the farmer as one of the chief obstacles in the way of successfully handling the food situation of this country. It is evident to those informed on the subject that the only way to reach the farmer is for the Government to take over his products at a fair price. That the fixing of retail prices will give pause to the farmer is considered likely, inasmuch as he would know what the retail price for such and such a commodity would be, and would know that he could not go above this price, no matter how long he held his products.

Those who have made a study of the food situation from all angles appear to be convinced that as a necessary step in the war program a food law should be on the statute books which would give the Government plenary powers in the matter of fixing retail as well as wholesale prices, and which would as much as possible give authority to deal with the producer. The present food law does not contain provisions empowering the Government to restrict retail prices, and the producer is exempted from price-fixing. It is possible that Congress will adopt an amendment to the food law which will limit the profits of retailers. This, of course, would settle the question of retail prices.

FORESTRY SERVICE TO AID
PORTLAND, Ore.—E. E. Carter, inspector of the forester's office in Washington, visited Portland recently to confer with the district forester on the part the forest service can play in stimulating production of spruce airplane stock, says the Oregonian. The forestry service, recognizing the emergency that exists at present, will cooperate as fully as possible with the signal corps.

MOVEMENT TO STOP BOSTON SYMPHONY

United States Department of Justice Asked to Prevent Orchestra From Giving Concerts Anywhere in Country

A request that the United States Department of Justice take action to prevent the Boston Symphony Orchestra giving concerts anywhere in the United States was sent yesterday to Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, by the American Defense Society. The letter was signed by Edward N. Dingley, Boston representative of the society. It says, in part:

"Dr. Karl Muck, an enemy-alien, is its conductor. He acknowledges that his sympathies are with the Kaiser. He is said to be traveling on a Swiss passport, the genuineness of which has been subject to some discussion. The American Defense Society urges that Dr. Muck be interned and the Symphony Concerts be suspended for the duration of the war. We do not believe that Dr. Muck should be permitted to convey the information he has secured in this country to the German War Office, or be permitted to learn of our military operations while he travels with immunity. Other men, perhaps some of them far less dangerous than he, are in detention camps."

"It is an insult to our national anthem to have it played by men who are secretly hoping for our destruction and advancing the cause of the enemy with treacherous propaganda. American soldiers have given their lives before German cannon, peaceful citizens have been killed and murdered by German agents within our boundaries. The American public is in no mood to listen to music played by these men, no matter how wonderful that music may be."

Major Henry L. Higginson, founder and supporter of the orchestra, declined to comment on the letter.

Announcement has been made by the American Defense Society, which has its headquarters in New York, of the formation of a Vigilance Corps in Boston to cooperate with the federal authorities to check seditious utterances. Cleveland Moffett, who has done a good deal in that direction in New York City, arrived in Boston last night to contribute his efforts to the work.

Mr. Dingley said the Vigilance Corps will be able to put at least 100 men at the disposal of the United States Secret Service, should emergency arise. The men will all be volunteers, ready day or night to help the Government. The Vigilance Corps, he said, will list disloyal persons and investigate them. Any suspicious circumstances or evidences of enemy propaganda will be reported to the Department of Justice.

The temporary office of the society in Boston is 262 Washington street. Permanent offices will be established later. The motto of the society, according to Mr. Dingley, is: "Serve at the front or serve at home." The people

are asked to give information of suspicious persons.

Mr. Dingley said that members of the Vigilance Corps will patrol the city and see that seditious meetings are broken up. "The Defense Society cleaned New York of treason breeders from the Battery to the Bronx," he said, "and now there are few, if any, seditious street-corner meetings permitted in that city."

RELIEF SOUGHT FOR TEXAS FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Federal aid has been asked by Gov. Will P. Hobby and other State officials, members of the State Council of Defense, representatives of the Federal Food Administration and business men and stockmen, in relieving the conditions now prevailing in Texas as result of the dry conditions that have prevailed in west and southwest Texas for the last year.

President Wilson has been asked to obtain for Texas an emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the purchase of feed for the starving millions of head of cattle in Texas and to aid the farmers of the area mentioned in purchasing seed, feed and other materials necessary in making a crop next year.

Action was taken at a conference in Austin last Sunday afternoon attended by Governor Hobby and other state officials, and others interested in the situation in Texas at this time. The appropriation of \$50,000,000 was asked strictly as a war measure, the fund to be administered by a specially created committee and loaned to the farmers and cattlemen of Texas where needed.

"WELLAND CANAL SIZE" OCEAN SHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The War Victor, the first "Welland Canal-size salt water vessel" to be completed in Wisconsin waters has been finished at the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Yards and will sail for Portland, Me. It was built under the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The difficulty in making Great Lakes tonnage available on the Atlantic was that the ships could not pass through the Welland Canal.

WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto branch of the Great War Veterans Association has abandoned its original decision to take no part in the election campaign and, after prolonged and earnest discussion, has passed a resolution endorsing the candidature of those parliamentary aspirants who pledge themselves to support the war-winning policy of the Union Government, provided that such candidate expresses his determination "to support legislation favorable to returned soldiers, and the dependents of those who have died on active service." And further "when more than one candidate agrees to the foregoing, that candidate shall be supported who is himself a returned soldier."

AMERICANS GET RUSSIAN SUGAR

Millions of Dollars Worth Sent Over in Last Two Years and Has Helped to Relieve the Shortage of Recent Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since the end of 1915 nearly \$3,000,000 worth of beet sugar has been imported from Russia for distribution to the various sugar interests located throughout the United States. This has helped greatly in the present sugar shortage, according to a statement made by A. J. Barnaud, commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Barnaud also says that the sugar shortage will soon be relieved by the receipt in the eastern part of the United States of large quantities of beet sugar, the direct product of Russian sugar beet seed sent into this country under the terms of the protocol of agreement.

Speaking further on existing trade conditions between Russia and the United States, Mr. Barnaud said: "During the month of October of this year, the Russian authorities in Washington and our own State Department decided that the protocol of agreement signed at Washington in September, 1915, by the Russian Ambassador, acting for the then Imperial Russian Government, and Secretary Lansing, acting for the United States, had served its purpose."

"Before the United States entered the war as an ally of Russia, it was deemed necessary that American importers receive Russian raw merchandise for the various manufacturing concerns in this country, under certain rules and regulations governing existing conditions. The Russian exporters had on hand extra large quantities of flax, wool, hides and skins, sugar beet seed, sheep casings, furs and chemicals."

Mr. Barnaud said that about \$9,000,000 worth of Russian merchandise had actually been released by him as special representative of the Secretary of Commerce.

"The new export license regulations governing the export of merchandise from the United States made it practically impossible to ship to an enemy country goods already imported from Russia; hence the elimination of the indemnity bonds, as announced in Commerce Reports. The Russian authorities," Mr. Barnaud

said further, "have granted permission for the release of \$16,000,000 worth of materials."

"In considering the foregoing figures, it is clear that the Russian market offers immense possibilities. The value of Russian goods which American firms could easily handle during the year can undoubtedly reach \$100,000,000. The chief difficulties experienced have been due to recent disturbances in Russia and the scarcity of boats plying between our Pacific Coast ports and Vladivostok, and between Archangel and Kola and New York."

"The great storehouses at Archangel and Vladivostok contained millions of dollars worth of Russian raw materials purchased, and in many cases paid for, by American importers. As far as we are informed, only one boat plying between Archangel and New York suffered any damage, and that was due to the explosion of a mine in the restricted zone."

Fair Prices to Consumers

New York Merchants to Be Put on Honor Not to Overcharge Patrons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of both wholesale and retail trades met the new federal Food Board yesterday to insist upon establishing fair prices to the consumer and to prevent profiteering. An agreement was reached at the meeting whereby the various trades will be put on their honor not to overcharge their patrons. The dealers will thus be their own policemen under the supervision of the federal board.

Twenty of the more essential food commodities will come under the supreme agreement, according to Arthur Williams, federal Food Administrator for New York City. This list will include bread, butter, meat, eggs, fish, potatoes and other vegetables. The committee of retailers and wholesalers will draw up a list of prices and submit it to the federal Food Board. The list will then be examined by George L. Bennett, market expert of the State Food Commission, and if these prices prove satisfactory the list will be published.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada's Victory bond subscriptions last night reached a total of \$306,484,150. The objective was \$300,000,000. Ontario has subscribed more than half the total. The campaign closes at midnight tonight.

RAILROADS AID COAL MOVEMENT

Eastern Lines Already Preparing to Give Preference to Shipments and Empty Cars, in Absence of Federal Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has been informed that railroads in the eastern section of the country have already taken steps to give preference to the movement of coal and coke and the movement of extra coal and coke cars.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has requested Priority Director R. S. Lovett to issue a general order giving preference to the movement of coal and coke and empty coal and coke cars. Pending action by Judge Lovett, the Fuel Administrator telegraphed to A. W. Thompson, chairman of the general operating committee of the eastern railroads, who has begun the task of relieving the railroad congestion through the complete cooperation of the eastern railroads. Fuel Administrator Garfield asked the railroads committee to consider the advisability of making an order giving preference to fuel shipments without waiting for a general priority order.

Chairman Thompson of the committee, in a telegram to the Fuel Administrator, expressed entire sympathy with the policy of giving preference to the movement of coal. He proposed, however, that a drastic priority order for coal might well be withheld until the steps taken by the railroads committee to relieve congestion and providing a free flow of traffic had been accomplished.

In a later telegram, Chairman Thompson said: "We have today advised all interested lines that preference must be given to coal and coke and empty open cars returning to mines to the fullest possible extent consistent with the relief of terminals and junction points."

EXPECTS HIGHER OIL PRICES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there will be advances in the prices of crude oil during the coming year and that the demand is now greater than ever before, is the opinion of R. D. Benson, president of the Tide Water Oil Company. Conditions never were more favorable, Mr. Benson added, from the point of the producer.

L. P. Hollander & Company

Holiday Gifts

WE ARE FEATURING USEFUL GIFTS
AT MODERATE PRICES

Gloves Handkerchiefs Hosiery
Neckwear

Silk and Wool Sweaters and Scarfs

Particular Attention Is Called to the Assortment of

Service and Knitting Bags

so much in use at the present time,

in PLAIN VELVETS and SILKS and
FANCY BROCADES

Useful Gifts in Leather Goods

Morocco Fitted Bags, Manicure Sets, Sewing Baskets,
Boxes, and Many Novelties in this Leather
in Tan, Rose, Violet and Blue.

Portfolios, Traveling Cases, Leather Pocketbooks and
Bags in Fullest Assortment.

Novelty Gifts in Traveling and Sewing Baskets and
Enamel Novelties.

Desk Sets in Ecraze and English Morocco.

A GREAT VARIETY OF GIFTS FOR ARMY
AND NAVY MEN.

Boylston Street and Park Square BOSTON



EASY TO BUY RIGHT
HARD TO BUY WRONG

To make it easy to buy right and hard to buy
wrong is the function of all good storekeeping.

THIS IS WHAT PAINE HAS PROVIDED—

A store building as nearly perfect as human hands and
minds can make it.

Infinite variety of worthwhile Furniture, Rugs and
Draperies at moderate prices.

An efficient organization working as a unit for the satis-
faction of the customer always.

The sketch suggests a Walnut Dining Room Suite embodying the refined
strength and beauty of ancient Jacobean furniture. Sideboard, 60-inch,
\$110. Mirror, \$55. Crystal Cabinet, \$122. Extension Table, \$138.
Silver Table, \$75. Chairs, \$21.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

ARMY WORKERS CONVENE AT AYER

Judge Sanderson Presides at a Meeting of Representatives of Many Organizations Who Plan for Coordination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Plans for further coordination and cooperation among the 25 civic organizations engaged in constructive and protective work in the cantonment and in the cities and towns within the 10-mile zone of the camp, were discussed by their representatives at an informal meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Ayer Board of Trade rooms. Judge George M. Sanderson of Ayer, a member of the Superior Court bench, presided, and representatives at the meeting were from the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the State Board of Health, the Travelers' Aid Association, the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, the Girl Scouts, the Christian Federation of Ayer, the Odd Fellows hostess house committee, Women's Council of National Defense, Associated Charities of Pittsburg, the state police, the W. C. T. U., the Food-dick Commission, the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, Women's Patriotic League of America, the Social Service League of Lowell, the Camp Devens committee on training camp activities, and others.

After hearing opinions and ideas of many of the speakers as to whether or not the constructive and protective workers ought to coordinate for purposes of working along the lines outlined by the Food-dick Commission, it was decided by Judge Sanderson that all of the organizations would meet at the Hostess House which is maintained by the War Council of the Y. W. C. A. at the cantonment on the second Friday in December at 2:30 p. m. There a further discussion will take place of plans which will provide for a clearing house or a melting pot where all organizations engaged in welfare work for the soldiers will meet from time to time to work out ideas for the benefit of all concerned.

It was voted also to have Ray S. Hubbard, an secretary, publish a bulletin giving the names and scope of work of each of the agencies in the field here.

The chief issue at the meeting was whether such departments or agencies as the state and local police, vice officers, and others engaged in fighting liquor and immorality, should be included in the council with the organizations attempting to meet the need for outside recreation for soldiers by providing wholesome activities.

The decision was that all should be included. At the next meeting each person present will tell in five minutes just what the workers he or she represents are trying to do.

Judge Sanderson at the beginning of the meeting outlined the work and the policy of the camp activities committee of the Food-dick Commission. He laid particular stress on the necessity of entertainment of soldiers outside the cantonment, and of inviting them to homes where they can get a touch of home life and home cooking. "When we see train after train of soldiers leaving for Boston," he said, "we realize that something must be done to further extend our work into cities and towns. What we need is to provide entertainments for the men when they go to Boston, Lowell, and other places, then they won't get into mischief."

Mr. Hubbard spoke at length of the work his organization had accomplished, such as providing week-end trips for the soldiers, theater parties, home-cooked dinners, etc. "Our organization is a constructive one," he said. "At the present time I am under orders from my chief and we cannot actively cooperate with the protective agencies. Their work is along one line, and ours another."

Col. G. H. Estes, commander of the military police, thought that the committee ought to get together once each month in a general conference in order to hear the views and opinions of all the workers of the civic organizations. He said the military authorities were

not getting the proper aid from the civic populace and the police on the question of stamping out the liquor traffic. So far, the police courts have been very lenient with offenders. In Des Moines, Ia., they receive very stiff sentences, while in this vicinity they are let off with merely a fine. Colonel Estes urged strong cooperation between all organizations engaged in civic reform.

Herbert W. Parsons of Boston, deputy commissioner on probation, was another speaker. "We have come out to look into the situation and to propose a general conference where all organizations can be represented," he said. He desired the 20 organizations working together should cooperate more, in order to accomplish greater good.

Dr. Alfred Worcester of Waltham stated he was engaged in protecting the soldiers by vice suppression and at the same time helping them to enjoy a home meal and home conditions. "Last week I secured entertainment for 50 boys from the camp and the soldiers thoroughly enjoyed themselves. This week I am planning to provide entertainment for 100 men. I don't know whether the work is protective or constructive, but it is highly appreciated by the enlisted men."

Mrs. Elizabeth Maloney of the State Board of Charity and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer were other speakers. According to a telegram received from Washington, the whole seventy-sixth division of the national army will be reviewed here on Monday by one of Secretary of War Baker's assistants.

NEW YORK BEGINS TO STOP GARY SCHOOLS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Tammany majority in the board of aldermen here has voted to abolish the \$10,000 a year proposition of William Wirt, educational consultant, who was brought to New York to install the Gary work-study-play plan in the schools.

This is the first step taken in the process of abolishment of the Gary School System, recently decided on by Tammany, which was an issue in the recent municipal elections.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST OKLAHOMA IDLERS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A movement is being pushed by the Oklahoma Council of Defense, especially in the eastern part of the State, to get rid of every man who will not work.

The movement has been prompted by the fact that it has been reported that in many sections high wages have resulted merely in idlers working one, two or three days a week and laying off the rest of the time.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ELECTIONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rev. William M. Chapin was again made warden of St. Andrew's Industrial School Barrington, at the annual meeting of the corporation in Bishop Clark Hall yesterday afternoon. A new set of by-laws, framed by Frank O. Field and Arthur A. Thomas, was adopted for the purpose of co-ordinating the elements in the direction of the school and to furnish elasticity and scope for future development, as was stated in the warden's report.

HIGHWAY TO HOT SPRINGS.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A Hot Springs-to-St. Louis highway is being promoted by good roads authorities of the State. Improvement districts are being formed in all Arkansas counties through which the proposed highway will pass in order to insure its completion.

BUSINESS MEN AID TEMPERANCE WORK

Committee at Luncheons Hopes to Raise \$10,000 as Boston's Share in Army Efforts

Boston business men are aiding the United Committee on War Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy in its work of raising \$10,000 which is Boston's share of the \$100,000 asked to carry on a temperance campaign against alcohol among men in training camps. These business men are holding a series of luncheons at the Boston City Club.

For this work the stereomicrograph will be used in training camps to show both pictures and statistics on the effects of intoxicants upon the soldier, both as a marksman and as a marcher. The foreword in the lesson is not to begin to drink liquor.

Emphasis will be laid upon the potency of so-called French wines. Army officers, especially those interested in keeping their men from resorting to violence, are working with the committee. It was pointed out at one of the meetings that many of the atrocities committed by the Germans immediately followed their raids upon Belgian storehouses for wines.

The aim of the committee is to keep the soldier so occupied in good works during his leisure hours that he will not seek the company of drinkers.

The local committee is headed by James D. Henderson as chairman. Prominent among the committeemen are Allan G. Emery and George W. Coleman.

On Monday John Gallishaw, author of "Tranching in Gallipoli," which is considered one of the classics of the war, addressed the large and representative body of business men gathered for the luncheon.

Monday noon, Dec. 3, the Rev. Ernest Guthrie of the Union Church, Boston, who has just returned from six months experience in the ambulance corps in France, will speak. Shortly before he returned he was permitted to visit the entire western front where he studied the life of the men, and gave special attention to the effects of intoxicants. Monday he will tell his experiences.

If the \$10,000 is not immediately forthcoming at the end of this meeting, other luncheons will be planned. Contributions are being sent to John F. Moors, treasurer, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ON UNITY AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PONTYPRIDD, Wales.—A large meeting held under the auspices of the East Glamorgan War Aims Committee was addressed recently by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who made a fine appeal for the dropping of all differences at home and for fortitude and perseverance until the war was won.

They would fight on, he said, until they were assured that the generation to follow them would not have to begin the task to which their generation had been doomed. Germany had deliberately and carefully planned and provoked the present conflict, with settled purpose and design, and it was not the first illustration of this policy. Mr. Chamberlain recalled his experience in Germany 30 years ago, when, after leaving Cambridge, he had been a student in Berlin. He did not pretend to have been wiser than other people and he had not foreseen what was coming, but he had seen the beginning of the teaching which, from the center outwards, filled the schools and the educational institutions of Germany with the idea that one more

inevitable struggle awaited them, when they must try conclusions with the British Empire. He had lived in a German family where there was a young boy who came home from school, and betrayed by the questions that he asked his father the character of the teaching that he was receiving. For 30 years and more, with increasing persistency, the forces of the German Government had been used, Mr. Chamberlain continued, to implant in the German people the idea that, as they had tried conclusions with Austria and France, so the time would come when they must match themselves with the might of Great Britain. Until the German people had learnt that they had put their trust in false gods and were pursuing ends that could not be attained there was no safety for other nations. This was no time, he said, for quarrelling amongst themselves on any question. They first had to make their country safe, and then they could make what they liked of it.

He reminded his audience of the Italians who, at that moment, were suffering the fierce trials of unsuccessful war, and the invasion of their beloved country, and of the French, who for over three long years had been a part of their territory under the German heel. It should not be said of them in Great Britain, Mr. Chamberlain declared, that theirs was the one country where the mutterings of discontent and petty quarrels existed, where there were to be found the seeds of the future disaster. The friends of every country but their own, who talked of peace when there was no peace and would not help to lay the foundations of peace in honor, in safety, and in justice. It became them to have fortitude and perseverance. No one would say that the war was won. It was not won, but he did say in the face of what they had been witnessing—in spite of what was happening in Italy at that moment—that it was within the power of themselves and of their allies to win, and that all they needed was grit and perseverance. They might have to go on for long, and give more of their best to secure victory; they might have themselves to endure hardships that had not yet fallen upon them, but if they were true to themselves and to their kinsmen and allies the war could have but one end. Let them, he concluded, be worthy of the heroism of their men, let them show them that they were true and sound of heart and that they were resolved to carry on the torch that had been lighted and held aloft so bravely.

TELEPHONE RATE REDUCED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
TRENTON, N. J.—A radical reduction in rates charged by the New York Telephone Company in the State of New Jersey has been ordered by the Public Utility Commission. The commission stated that an earning of 8 per cent on the capital invested was adequate; whereas the property of the company in the State is estimated at \$20,000,000 and the earnings at \$3,240,353, or nearly 11 per cent. The reduction will cause the company to adjust its rates so as to reduce its earnings by at least \$800,000.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—British Columbia's mineral production for the first 10 months of 1917 is within 5 per cent of the mark set at this time last year, and but for labor troubles throughout the year would have been in excess, according to a report just issued by the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines. The total mineral production in the year 1910 was \$26,377,066, in 1915 \$29,447,508, in 1916 \$42,300,000. In 1917 the entire output as now estimated will reach \$40,000,000.

COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS IN TORONTO

Eulogizes Efforts of Canada—Canada and United States Have Now "A Common Duty"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—When Colonel Roosevelt launched the final drive of the Canadian Victory Loan, recently, at the Armories, 10,000 people gave him such an ovation as is rarely accorded any man. The singing of "God Save the King," and "The Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Yankee Doodle" from the soldiers, started the meeting off at a rousing pace.

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, Sir Thomas White, the chairman said: "He stands forth today as one of the foremost figures of the world. We welcome him as a great statesman. We welcome him as a humanitarian, the fearless champion of right, the courageous denouncer of wrong."

After a thrilling and compelling appeal on behalf of the Victory Loan, the former President said: "I speak the literal truth when I say that what has been accomplished by you Canadians and by your brothers of the continents and islands, which lie under the Southern Cross, is without a parallel in history. You and they have sent your stalwart sons in hundreds of thousands across the vast oceans down beyond the hem of the world, to fight on fields of ancient fame which their deeds have rendered still more famous. From the ends of the earth the sons of freedom have gathered to wage the great war against tyranny."

"You men of the north," he went on, "like the men and women of the continents far to the south, spurned the counsel of a mean and blind timidity, you realized that only the partner who bears his full share of the common burden is entitled to his full share of the common honor, of the right to self-respect and to respect from others. You Canadians have seen the mighty deeds and have been equal to them. You have played your part in such fashion that your children's children for generation after generation shall hold their heads high and look all the world in the face without flinching. You have proved your truth by your endeavor. Your effort in men and money has been the amplest vindication of the claims of those of us who assert that a free democracy, if its men and women are of the right kind, will rise with proud sufficiency to the level of any crisis. And you are made of that stern stuff which never looks back when once the hand has been put to the plow. Whatever loans of money, whatever levies of men are needed, you will see that the need is met."

Speaking of the entrance of the United States in the war, the Colonel said: "I did not accept any invitation to speak in Canada until the entry of my own beloved country into the war gave me the right to come here with pride, as an equal speaking to equals; for now your countrymen and mine have a common duty and the same simple purpose—to break the offensive strength of the Prussian-Germany of the Hohenzollerns, so as to redeem Belgium and to secure ample atonement for her wrongs; so as to restore to France what Germany took from her; so as to free every people now tyrannized over by Germany or by her vassal allies, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Not until the world is made safe for all peoples shall our common purposes have been achieved."

It is in the future, disputes might arise between Canada and the United States, the speaker suggested that these be dealt with by an international court, consisting of three Canadian judges and three justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of a seventh to be chosen by the six. Another suggestion was that universal suffrage should go hand in hand with universal service and that there should be universal obligatory training of our young men in time of peace so that they might be ready to "defend our hearthstones in time of war."

FACTORIES SUBMIT OFFER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following a session of the Fall River Textile Council, here, yesterday, Thomas Taylor, secretary of the council, announced that another plan had been received from the Manufacturers' Association which will be submitted to the five textile unions tomorrow in an attempt to prevent a strike of employees in the Fall River mills scheduled for next Monday. The manufacturers propose to leave to the Federal Board of Arbitration and Conciliation the question whether or not the manufacturers, in making an offer of 12 1/2 per cent for a period of six months, have not done fairly by the operatives. They agree to abide by the decision whether the advance be fixed at 10, 12 1/2 or 15 per cent.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRISSELL

Prof. William Howard Taft, in speaking at a meeting at the Old South Church, Boston, last night, paid tribute to the way in which Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, who was president of the Hampton Institute, advanced the cause of the Negro in the United States. Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, president of Delaware College, and William H. Lewis, also spoke. A double quartet from Hampton Institute, sang plantation melodies.

MUSIC SUPERVISOR NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Walter H. Butterfield, director of music in the public schools of Manchester, N. H., was elected to a similar position in this city at a meeting of the school committee last night. Mr. Butterfield is a graduate of the Public Schools Music Department of New York University and Cornell University.

CANADA'S DEVOTION TO WAR APPARENT

John Barrett Emphasizes the Determined Purpose of the People of Ontario to Continue Conflict to the End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Director-General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, who has just returned from a trip to Canada, expressed himself to a representative of this paper as having been tremendously impressed by the enthusiasm and earnestness with which the people of Canada are going about the business of making war on the common enemy. "Whatever may be the case elsewhere," said Mr. Barrett, "there is no doubt that the Province of Ontario and the great city of Toronto are intensely devoted to the cause of freedom and victory." Canada has now been in the war for more than three years, but she is now, Mr. Barrett says, as vigorous, as resolute, and as untiring as when the first Canadian regiments crossed the Atlantic to the Belgian fields.

The representative men with whom Mr. Barrett came in touch were as one in their patriotic earnestness, faced every difficulty with the calm assurance of men who have realized that Canada has a mission to fulfill, and that the sacrifices already made shall not have been in vain.

Colonel Roosevelt, who arrived in Toronto at the same time as Mr. Barrett, received a great ovation. His speech to an audience of 11,000 in the great armory of Toronto was, Mr. Barrett said, an event long to be remembered.

While a guest at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club of Toronto, Mr. Barrett made an address on Pan-Americanism, outlined what had already been achieved by the efforts of this organization to promote a better feeling and understanding among the republics, to develop solidarity, through a clearer realization of the part of the members of the union of a common interest binding the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Barrett expressed the hope that after the war Canada would, with the consent of the mother country, find it feasible to become a commercial partner in the Pan-American Union, thus making the term stand for Arctic and Antarctic.

WOMAN APPOINTMENT ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has recommended the appointment of a woman on each county Home Defense Committee.

Notice to Gas Consumers

TO OUR CUSTOMERS:

On account of existing conditions beyond our control, including the advance in cost of labor and material required in the manufacture and distribution of gas, we are obliged to advance the price of gas ten cents (10c) per thousand cubic feet, and bills rendered on and after January 1, 1918, (until further notice) will be at the new rate.

On account of the requirements of the Army and Navy for by products of gas from which high explosives are made, we believe that our customers using gas for illuminating purposes will be much better pleased with the results, both from economical and illuminating standpoints, if mantle burners are utilized for lighting purposes instead of open flame burners. Consequently, we will furnish and attach, free of charge, for each of our 178,000 customers, on application, one of the C. E. Z. Welsbach burners which sell for \$2.50.

The mantle type of burner is recommended by the Government (See circular of the Bureau of Standards No. 55) and gives five times as much light as the open flame, and uses 40% less gas.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

By W. A. WOOD, President.

December 1, 1917.

Automobile Storage

Our Warehouse Service Secures Privacy and Protection to owner's car.

Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
WESTLAND AVENUE, BOSTON
Tel. Back Bay 4578

Hill & Bush Co.

Fine Scarfs, Socks, Caps, Coats, etc.
SPECIAL SALE
372-378 BOYLSTON STREET

Boys in Camp

Light, strong corrugated boxes for Parcel Post deliveries. Paper and twine of all kinds.

Stone & Forsyth Co.
Telephone 67 Kingston St.
Back 6250 Boston

ALL STOCK HATS
Reduced to \$3.50 and \$7.00

Annie T. Low
ROOM 314-15 LAURENCE BUILDING,
149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST CASH STORE

Houghton & Dutton Co.

WE GIVE AND REDEEM PROFIT SHARING STAMPS

Useful and Practical Gift

Centre of Shopping District



New England's Ideal Christmas Shopping Store

One of the Best Located Stores in Boston for the Convenience of Holiday Shoppers

Our store is situated on Boston's Best Shopping Street, easily accessible from all points, located half way between our two largest Subway Stations and reached by the broad sidewalks of Tremont Street, where it is not necessary to have to walk in the street. There are six large, airy floors, with broad aisles, wide stairways and fast elevators. Our merchandise is guaranteed to be of the very highest quality, and our always low prices prevail. This store has always been noted for its wonderfully attractive array of everything desirable for holiday gifts, and this year we feel that we have exceeded all previous efforts.

FOR many years this great store has stood supreme as the ideal store in which to do Christmas shopping. A wonderful display of dependable merchandise is to be seen everywhere in abundance, all in holiday attire. We feature only the kind that make practical and useful gifts for every member in the family; combining the highest quality with our usual low prices. The rigid care that has been taken in our buyers' selections, reflects the ideals of a great store catering exclusively to the desired wants of every individual.

MR. PETERS FOR BETTER STREETS

Candidate for Boston Mayorality Says Solution of Thoroughfare Problem in Big Way Will Be Made if He Is Elected

Better streets for Boston, cleaner streets for Boston, the solution in a big, constructive way of the Boston thoroughfare problem, are promised by Andrew J. Peters who is now telling the people of this city what he will do if elected Mayor on Dec. 18. Last night at several meetings in different parts of the city, Mr. Peters said that Mayor Curley had proved his inability to grapple with and solve this great question. He characterized the Mayor's efforts and accomplishments as a "furry."

Herman Hornel, president of the Republican City Committee, made public the fact late yesterday that Frank B. Howland, the candidate for the Boston City Council and later for the mayorality, is enrolled as a Democrat. The impression heretofore given the public was that Mr. Howland was a Republican, that his candidacy for the mayorality coming as it did at the eleventh hour, was really aimed to be of benefit to the Mayor inasmuch as it was hoped to split the Republican vote.

President Hornel, in a formal statement, refers the public to enrollment list, 1917, Ward 13, Precinct 9, supplementary, as a proof that the so-called Republican candidate for the mayorality, is really enrolled as a Democrat.

In The Republic, former Mayor John P. Fitzgerald today criticizes Mayor Curley's administration as undemocratic in the extreme. He says among other things: "There is nothing about Mr. Curley to attract men honestly looking forward to better things for their fellow men."

Congressman Peter F. Tague, before the Workingmen's Club, and at meetings in several places in Dorchester last night, said that one of Mayor Curley's characteristics, judging from his administration, is to reward with appointments men who have opposed him, and to neglect to recognize those who were most interested in the success of his work at City Hall. Congressman Tague instanced John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel, as one of the men who had always opposed Mr. Curley, and yet one whom he had rewarded. Mr. Tague asks Mr. Curley why Daniel V. McIsaac was named corporation counsel to succeed Mr. Sullivan.

Congressman James A. Gallivan, at meetings in Workingmen's Hall and Beacon Hall, South End, and in Roxbury, last night continued to ask Mayor Curley where he got his money. He also pointed to the recent municipal election in New York and declared that Andrew J. Peters need not think that all the Republican votes here will be for Mr. Peters.

The four candidates for the mayorality are all beginning the hard work which they know must be done between now and Dec. 18. Talk of the retirement of one or another of the four is not nearly so ripe as it has been. Many men conversant with things political say that all four are committed to the contest and that none could quit in fairness and honor to his friends.

By Monday next the Board of Election Commissioners will have completed certifying the names of the signers of the various nomination papers. On Tuesday and Wednesday these nomination papers will be open for inspection and if there are mistakes made or any violations of law in any of these papers it will then be time for this to be brought to the attention of the Election Board. No candidate who has secured place on the official ballot may retire from the contest or allow his nominating committee to transfer his nomination papers to some other candidate after next Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Peters frankly announces that his campaign will not start in full force until after Dec. 6, when he will know just who are to be his opponents for the entire distance of the race. There are still rumors that there may be withdrawals in the mayorality race, but these are becoming less and less credited.

Mr. Peters promises a strong and active campaign. He declares that

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Crocker tract at Bay Point on Suisun Bay in Contra Costa County, Cal., has been transferred to the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company as a preparatory step to the building of a new shipbuilding plant. Henry T. Scott, formerly of the great Union Iron Works here, is president of the new company, which will start work at once upon a plant to cost more than \$1,000,000.

R. N. Burgess, vice-president of the company, has just returned from Washington, D. C., where he was awarded government contracts for building \$16,000,000 worth of steel cargo ships. These vessels will be of the 2800-horse power turbine type, adopted by the Government Shipping Board, and it is expected to have the first of these under construction by the early summer. Equipment for the plant has already been purchased by Superintendent John Scott in the East and no time will be lost in getting the needed buildings under way.

The site purchased has a water front of 2800 feet and will be amply large for a much bigger plant than is now beginning. The land acquired includes a town site for homes for the employees of the company.

A feature of the new enterprise is the fact that it is started upon a co-operative plan. The corporation is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and one-fourth of this stock is to be given to its workmen. As soon as the plant is completed the company expects to have a pay roll of 2500 men.

NEW TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD TO BE RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Under authorization from the War Department, Adj. Gen. J. A. Harley of Texas announces that a new national guard for Texas will be raised, and that adequate financial aid will be given by the Federal Government. Adjutant-General Harley said that under the authorization of the War Department it will be possible to recruit the new organized Texas National Guard to a full division, which will comprise more than 16,000 officers and men.

An effort will be made to recruit the Texas National Guard from men outside the draft ages, but men within the draft age will be accepted on condition that they may still be subject to the draft and when called must respond in the federal service just as if they had not enlisted in the guard organization. The work of recruiting the organization will begin soon after Jan. 1.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY OIL GAINS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky and Tennessee promise to be the real live spots in petroleum development during the winter season, as work in northern and eastern districts takes a slump because of weather conditions, according to dispatches to the Courier-Journal. The movement of the drill in Kentucky and Tennessee is taking on activity from month to month, November showing more rigs up and wells drilling than any preceding month of the year, the total number exceeding 300.

DRAFT RESISTERS GIVEN SENTENCES

Eighty-Six Men Get From Six Months in Jail to Two Years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for Obstruction of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Sentences ranging from six months in jail to two years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, have been passed by Judge R. E. Campbell upon 86 men who pleaded guilty recently to charges of conspiring to obstruct the operation of the draft law or of armed resistance in connection with Central Oklahoma draft riots last August.

These men were not considered ring-leaders in the disturbances, but are thought to have been for the most part, misled by the 30 agitators already serving sentences up to 10 years in Leavenworth Penitentiary. Among those sentenced were secretaries of two local working class union organizations, a former county commissioner and two who were said to have obtained arms for riots.

Gerlach Sentence Upheld

Claim That He Was Not Amenable to Army Law Is Dismissed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A sentence of five years at hard labor imposed by a military court-martial on Charles E. Gerlach, former second officer of a government steamship, for disobedience at sea, has been upheld by Judge Hand in the federal district court here. A writ of habeas corpus, in which it was argued that Gerlach as a civilian was not amenable to military law, was dismissed.

Gerlach was returning to the United States as a passenger on an army transport, having been transferred from the vessel on which he left that country. He volunteered to serve as a lookout for submarines, and several hours after he had done his watch he was again ordered to the bridge for another tour of duty. Gerlach refused on the ground that he was a civilian and a passenger on the transport. He was charged with violation of the second article of war, tried and convicted. Since Oct. 17 he has been serving his sentence at Governors Island.

The district attorney contended that Gerlach, admittedly an employee of the United States Shipping Board, was subject to the articles of war while on the transport. Judge Hand ruled that as the offense had been committed on an army transport the prisoner was amenable to court-martial under the second article of war and that he was "without power to review the sentence imposed by the military court."

Gerlach was returned to the military authorities. His attorney announced he would appeal Judge Hand's dismissal of the writ.

Alleged Anti-British Film Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Robert O'Connor, United States district attorney, and Albert C. Little, chief deputy United States marshal, accompanied by B. S. Mills, representing the American Protective League, last night seized "The Spirit of Seventy-Six," a 12,000-foot motion picture film showing at a local theater. This same film was stopped several months ago in Chicago. It is alleged that "The Spirit of Seventy-Six" is strongly anti-British and would tend to arouse hatred for the English.

DIFFICULTIES OF FOOD CONTROLLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—At a sanitary conference held recently at the Mansion House, Lord Rhonda spoke of

the difficulties of the Food Controller's task. Although he had held that office only four months he said that he was already the dayen among food controllers. Those of Germany and other European countries had already gone, and those of the United States and Canada were junior to him. His first difficulty was that his department was necessarily a new department, and another was that he had to take the responsibility of issuing orders to carry out decisions made by others. In the mean time he must ask the public to exercise patience until supplies came forward. Sometimes he had more supplies than the previously issued orders had contemplated. In the matter of potatoes, for instance, he was a brave man struggling against prosperity. There was a surplus of a couple of million tons of potatoes. The selling price had been fixed high, at £6 per ton, in order to bring about a large increase in production. Having got this they did not know quite what to do with it. With regard to milk he said that he felt that the price, which had not been fixed by himself, was on the high side, but there was an obvious difficulty in fixing a flat rate that would not operate differently in districts with varying conditions.

If he was to retain the confidence of the public he felt that he must define the difficulties of the Ministry of Food. Many of these were not due either to his own mistakes or to those of his predecessor. There were 45,000,000 people in the country whose food supplies had to be cared for, and in spite of the criticism to which his department had been subjected, and of which he did not complain, he was proud of the work that it had done. It was a big organization, suddenly called into being to perform an unprecedented and colossal task without the advantages of trained officials who knew each other and were acquainted with the personnel and the ways of other departments. He wanted to avoid rationing if possible, and was making every effort to do so. But, while he was hoping for the best, he was already preparing a system of rationing that could be adopted if voluntary effort failed.

FISH PRICES INVESTIGATED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The County Council of Defense has, through its investigators, been able to fix the blame for high prices of fish. They are due to the superfluous number of middlemen, the attitude of fishermen and boat owners and certain legal restrictions.

SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES TALK

Joseph Lee and William S. Kenny Urge Elimination of Politics From Schools and Advancement of Teachers

Elimination of politics from the schools and professional recognition and advancement of the teacher, were advocated by Joseph Lee, Public School Association candidate for the Boston School Committee, at a meeting of the People's Civic League in Odd Fellows Hall last evening. Mr. Lee's running mate is William S. Kenny, who also addressed the meeting last evening, pursuing much the same lines as Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee would have teaching raised to a recognized professional standing with adequate salaries from the lowest position to the highest. To this end he is now pushing through a revision of the salary schedule which shall include all branches of teachers. The gross irregularities and inequalities that now exist are to be eliminated and the teachers advanced as much as legislative action will allow. With about 3500 names on the payroll, for the clerical force also is to be included, even a small advance for each will mean a large sum of money and it will be necessary to go to the Legislature for authority to increase the amount of funds of the city now permitted for school use.

Mr. Lee is in hopes that it will be a large sum. He wishes, he said, to place the teachers financially so that they will be always a little ahead of the times and will never feel a necessity for petitioning for increases as they have been doing in the last years. "Napoleon used to say that in the knapsack of every soldier in his army was a marshal's baton," Mr. Lee went on. "We can say that in the desk of every school teacher is a college degree. Our normal school graduates are now allowed every opportunity to work for a college degree while teachers, and this is a great step forward in professional recognition of the teacher."

Mr. Lee told how the normal school courses had been advanced until they received college credit, and spoke of the professional improvement courses that have been instituted to give the

teachers opportunity to advance while still teaching.

"I have worked at all times for this recognition of the teacher because I have realized that all a school system is for is to put the teacher in the classroom. Put the right teacher in the room and the system will almost take care of itself. It is well said that in every successful man you will find his teacher or his mother," he said.

In connection with this he told how hundreds of teachers have been called upon to work out the courses of study for the children. The man on the job, or the teacher in the classroom, he insisted, is the one most fitted to say what and how the child should be taught. This he has succeeded in bringing out through the formation of teachers committees and councils and most excellent work have they done. The courses they have thus arranged are now being put into operation in the classroom with most gratifying results. Herein lies another reason for increases in teachers salaries, he remarked.

"Following our slogan, 'keep the schools out of politics,' we have eliminated political influence in the appointment and promotion of teachers and substituted teaching capacity as a qualification instead of political pull. This has worked to advantage all around, not only for the teachers, but for the pupils and the schools," he went on.

Mr. Lee took the position, squarely, that the schools should stand quite by themselves, independent of any other interest or of any class or other organization.

Mr. Kenny spoke on much the same lines and called attention to his record on the School Committee several years ago when he stood for non-interference from other sources with the affairs of the public school.

Importance of careful consideration of issues and selection of those candidates which stand for the schools above all other interests was brought out by other speakers. It was pointed out that every vote was needed and that this year as never before women should take advantage of the ballot which had been placed in their hands to cast it on the side of the highest good and democracy in the Boston public schools.

DULUTH MAY HAVE HOG FARM

DULUTH, Minn.—Dissatisfaction with the present haphazard system of garbage collection and the possibility of instituting a municipal hog farm for the consumption of the city's refuse were discussed at the meeting of the council, says the Duluth Herald.

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc., patent attorneys:

Electric Fuse—Buchanan, Leonard B., Woburn, Mass.
Bass Attachment for Zithers—Copeland, William A., Brookline, Mass.
Machine for Operating Upon Insoles—Crosby, John W., Medford, Mass.
Cover-Holder for Books—Daniels, George M., Quincy, Mass.
Making Shoes—Engel, Karl, Arlington, Mass.
Thread End Fastening Machine—Enslin, Herbert E., Malden, Mass.
Electromagnetic Brake—Gelt, Gabriel G., Boston, Mass.
Thimble Remover—Gerrish, Edward W., Lynn, Mass.
Handle—Gladino, Anthony, Brockton, Mass.
Electroplating—Gilbert, Harvey N., Brookline, Mass.
Hot Water Heater—Gill, George, Holyoke, Mass.
Paper Feeding Machine—Hallstream, Henning, Brockton, Mass.
Headlight for Vehicles—Harthan, Charles E., Lynn, Mass.
Sound Amplifier—Hastings, Kenneth B., Boston, Mass.
Playing Device for Stringed Musical Instruments—Marx, Henry C., East Boston, Mass.
Duplex Wrench—McDaniel, Charles W., Portsmouth, N. H.
Pressure Transmitting Controller—Mills, Francis E., Boston, Mass.
Fire Extinguisher Composition—Mork, Harry S., Brookline, Mass.
Staple Making and Setting Machine—Niskanen, Carl, Boston, Mass.
Stop Motion for High Speed Machines—Proctor, Alfred W., Boston, Mass.
Automobile Fuel Control Device—Remington, William M., Springfield, Mass.
Portable Army Shield—Ruzicki, Joseph E., Holyoke, Mass.
Combined Coil, Timer and Distributor Device—Shaw, Edward T., Pittsfield, Mass.
Starting and Lighting Set for Automobiles—Stevens, George E., Lynn, Mass.
Shaft Bearing Centralizer—Taylor, Ernest J., Needham Heights, Mass.
Reversing Gearing—Tuttle, Henry A., Taunton, Mass.
Identification Lock—Winans, Harry J., Springfield, Mass.
Corset—Wright, Royal J., Springfield, Mass.

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT STREET, WINTER STREET, TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

HIGH-GRADE UMBRELLAS

Selected Especially for Christmas Gifts

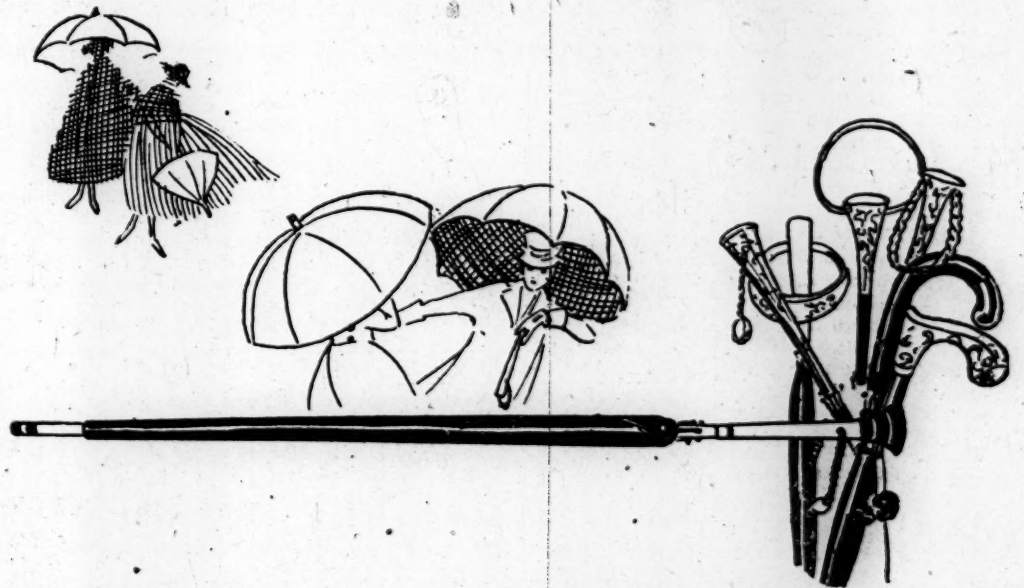
For women, COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS, with narrow tape edge, wide satin edge and contrasting borders; Mounted with French Ivory or Sterling Silver handles; Colors, Purple, Green, Navy, Garnet. Prices from 5.00 to 15.00

BLACK UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

As has been customary, our Umbrella Store has planned for months past to secure a collection of umbrellas suitable for gift purposes, which includes every new and desirable handle.

The covers:—Union Taffeta, Union Silks and All Silks.

All our Women's Umbrellas have the popular short handle with silk cord and leather wrist loops, also the new French Ivory and Sterling Silver bracelet rings. Prices 2.00 to 7.00



For those desiring to give an umbrella "OUT OF THE ORDINARY," either to man or woman, we have a collection of sterling silver, Bakelite, and solid gold trimmed handles, mounted on very fine silks and finest grade union silks.

Prices 10.00 to 25.00.

WALKING STICKS

SHAKEWOOD includes plain, sterling silver trimming and sterling silver handles. Also Ebony, Partridge, Pimento walking sticks, all selected specially for gifts.

Price ranges 2.00 to 25.00

Members of Firms and Corporations intending to give umbrellas as gifts to their associates and employees, should visit our Umbrella Store or send their buyers and make selections early as many of our handles cannot be duplicated.

We have two specially good umbrellas for this purpose. Priced at 3.50 and 5.00.

(UMBRELLA STORE—TREMONT STREET—FIRST FLOOR)

Eastern Steamship Lines

BANOR LINE. Leave India Wharf Tues and Fri, at 3 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland on Wells and Sals, for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week days at 6 P. M. for Portland.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

Tickets and information at Wharf Office, also City Office, 338 Washington St. Tel. Main 2384, and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

"FLORIDA TRIPS"

FROM BOSTON TO JACKSONVILLE

\$22.00 One Round Trip \$39.00

\$27.00 Way Trip \$48.00

Regular service is being maintained. Best way to travel South in comfort at low fares, with best service. One way and round trip tickets to principal points, including meals and steamship accommodation on steamer. All fares subject to War Tax. It will be to your advantage to consult us about your trip South.

REICHERT & MIERE TRANS. CO. Ticket Office

248 & 288 Wash. St. Phone: Fort Hill 6100.

W. P. TURNER, Gen. Pass. Agent

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND

Regular Sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry. Co. Vancouver, B. C., or to Geo. G. Smith, 680 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Detroit Electric owners can leave their cars standing out in the winter-cold without thought of their freezing. Is it common sense to endure another long winter of motor troubles when you can drive a Detroit Electric? Prices of the four beautiful new models range from \$2220 to \$2895.

E. Y. STIMPSON
530 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
Tel. Back Bay 8823

LIQUOR SALES TO ARMY CONDEMNED

Disloyalty and Treason Seen by
United States District Court
Judge in Such Activities—
Severe Punishment Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

WACO, Tex.—In an address from the bench at the opening of the United States District Court in Waco, Judge Duval West strongly condemned those who sell intoxicating liquors to soldiers, declaring that such conduct is both disloyal and traitorous. In the course of his address to the jury, Judge West said:

"Because of the great number of complaints and arrests being made for violation of the recent act of Congress, prohibiting the sale of liquor to officers and soldiers of the army, it seems proper to make some public statement that will serve to give the people a realizing sense of the seriousness of this offense. It seems generally to be considered as a minor, trifling matter that is of no special significance or moment. The law is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquors, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both."

"Any offense which attaches so severe a penalty cannot be treated lightly. Before this statute was passed there existed, and still exists, the law against retailing liquors without payment of a tax—which is not considered a serious offense, since the law is one to protect the revenue. That law is upon a different plane from the present act.

"The moving consideration and reason for the present act is based upon the proposition that it is necessary for us to successfully carry on war against the German Empire, and to do that, every resource of strength must be employed upon the part of our Government and upon the part of our people and upon the part of our army toward that end. Our officers and soldiers must not only be as thoroughly capable, mentally and physically, as those of the Kaiser, but they should be more so. The officer or soldier who in times such as these turns aside from the work in hand and lessens his mental and physical powers by use of intoxicating liquors is aiding the enemy of his country. The individual who obtains the prohibited article for the soldiers commits an act directly against the interests of this country, and in so doing places himself upon the record as being a disloyal and traitorous member of our community.

"It does not seem conceivable that this matter has been given the proper thought and consideration or else the violations of this law would not be committed. There are many among us who are willfully indifferent and many who are thoughtlessly and carelessly indifferent, and I am taking this opportunity to advise all who may be concerned that the provisions of this act prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers will be vigorously enforced and the punishment contemplated by the law imposed.

"It may be well to call attention to the fact that Art. 332 of the penal code provides: 'Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission is a principal.' This provision means exactly what it says, so that anyone who aids or procures the commission of this offense is guilty as a principal.

"I trust that the people of this division of the Federal Judicial District will weigh well the statement which is made. The court confidently relies upon our loyal citizenship in every particular to aid in the enforcement of this and all other laws that have for their object our ultimate success in the great war."

FOOD AND COAL IN PRUSSIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—It has been decided that a committee appointed by the Lower House of

the Prussian Diet to consider the question of food and coal is to meet in secret session. The desirability or otherwise of allowing the press to publish its findings was the first point discussed, and both Conservative parties, the National Liberals, and most of the Center, were in favor of the deliberations being kept secret, and an official report being handed to the press. This, they argued, would enable freer and more unrestrained discussion, as there would then be no danger of any harm being done by indiscreet revelations. The Progressives and Social Democrats, together with some of the Center, argued, on the other hand, in favor of publicity, but were overborne by the majority.

AEROPLANE GIFT TO NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England.—The Nottingham Chamber of Commerce has followed the example of some of the other great cities, and has presented an aeroplane, this time to New Zealand. The aeroplane was given by the Duke of Portland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to Lord Desborough, president of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, and after it had been given the name of "Nottingham" by the Duchess of Portland, it was presented to Sir James Mills, who represented New Zealand in the absence of Sir Thomas Mackenzie. It was finally given into the charge of General Salmond, Director-General of Military Aeronautics, for use on the Western Front.

The following words were inscribed in the illuminated address which was presented with the aeroplane:

"In presenting an aeroplane to the Government of New Zealand, the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce desires to express its warm appreciation of the splendid manner in which the Dominion has rallied to the Motherland, and given unstintingly of her resources in the great European War. It is hoped that the aeroplane will be accepted as a small token of the sincere gratitude of the commercial community for the abounding loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice displayed by the people of New Zealand in common with all parts of the Empire."

At a luncheon, which was given before the presentation, the Duke of Portland, who was in the chair, congratulated the Imperial Air Fleet Committee on having aroused public opinion in the interests of aircraft, and on the way in which they had drawn attention to the need of aerial defense at home and for the defense of the overseas Dominions. He said that they were all immensely proud of the Dominions and of the sacrifices that they had made in the war. The gift of an aeroplane was a symbol of the appreciation and gratitude which they felt toward their Overseas Dominions and of their fervent hope that the unity of the British Empire might be maintained. Wherever the British flag flew it was a symbol of liberty, justice and good government, and it enabled them to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the ideals on which the prosperity of every citizen depended.

Lord Desborough said that the commercial classes desired to do all they could to bring the war to a victorious termination at the earliest possible moment, and he could conceive of nothing which would bring about that result more speedily than the effective and preponderant power of the air service. New Zealand and all the Dominions had done much to materialize that preponderance, and they had only to recall the names of such men as Hamel, Ball and Slack to remember the part that Nottingham and New Zealand had played in aeronautics during the war. Chambers of commerce were, he added, doing a good work in presenting aeroplanes to the Dominions, and in thus stimulating a friendship which would last far beyond the end of the war.

In accepting the aeroplane on behalf of New Zealand, Sir James Mills said that that country and the Dominions generally realized that they were fighting not only for the Motherland, but for their own existence against the oppression and tyranny which would follow if Germany became top dog in the war, a fear which had now been placed beyond the bounds of possibility.

A telegram of good wishes was sent to the King as Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Flying Corps.

CITY HOLDINGS APPRAISED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The total value of property owned by the city of Los Angeles is \$79,856,596, according to the Evening Express, of which public service enterprises represent \$51,755,982.

ZIONISM URGED BY JUDGE MACK

Campaign Leaders at Boston City
Club Luncheon Hear Member
of United States Circuit Court

Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, was the speaker yesterday afternoon at the fourth luncheon held at the Boston City Club, in the course of the 2000 membership campaign of the Zion Association of Greater Boston. Judge Mack explained the significance of the recent British declaration for an autonomous Jewish state.

"The Jews in America and the Jews of the world are going to see what the Zionist organizations mean," said Judge Mack. "They are going to see it quickly. When England makes such a declaration in the present world chaos it does not make it without the most careful consideration and I assure you that the British declaration means the declaration of all the Allies including the United States.

One of the greatest results of this war will be the settlement of the Jews in Palestine. You note that the letter from the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour was addressed to the Zionist organizations and not to the Jews in general. What does this mean? That it is very essential that each and every Jew in this city should enroll in the Zion Association and I assure you that you will not only gain 2000 but 4000 members.

"Some ask the question: How can one be a good Zionist and a good American? There are a good many that doubt that these two can exist together. I am glad that such doubts exist. I want to clear these doubts away and thus we shall have Zionists who became such from pure conviction. I want to say that a person can use his citizenship for the best purpose. In some cases people use their privilege of citizenship for bad purposes. It is just as right for a Jew to become a citizen of Palestine as it is for any one else to become an American citizen.

"What the future may bring no one dares to prophesy, but if a Jewish state is established it will enable the Jewish people not only to work out their own Jewish problems but it will enable them to deliver to the world in general the social message of the ancient prophets for the benefit of civilization and humanity in general."

At the close of the luncheon it was announced by Henry H. Levenson, chairman of the campaign committee, that owing to the intervening holiday, the campaign will be extended till next Wednesday afternoon, and that several special meetings will be held next Sunday afternoon throughout the city with a view of reorganizing the teams.

Zionist Plan Opposed

Syrians in Worcester Meeting Say
Palestine Is Theirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—A meeting of the Syrians of this city is to be held in the hall beneath St. Georges Church, Dec. 16, to discuss a plan for opposing the granting of Palestine to the Hebrews on the ground that this territory belongs to the Syrian people. A resolution calling the Syrians together on this date and objecting to the proposition of granting to the Hebrews this territory after the war, was adopted at the meeting of the Syrian Young Men's Club last night.

The Syrian Young Men's Club has received a letter from the New Spirit Society of Cleveland, O., asking it to send a representative to the mass meeting in that city for all Syrian clubs and societies in the United States. The purpose of the meeting is to outline a program for the welfare of Syria. The Syrian Young Men's Club has elected Prof. Shooki Swidan, secretary of the club, to represent it.

In a statement to the members of the club last night, Professor Swidan said with reference to Palestine: "Every man can see that we do not

claim it because we want it, nor because we see a chance to get it as a prize. There is only one reason why we claim our native land, and that is because we own it, it is ours."

SCHOOL CENTERS

Fun and earnestness in the programs of the School Centers combine to form a presentation that has just the right balance. Announcements are as follows: Charlestown School Center—Dec. 5, Hoover Rally; war relief whist. Dec. 6, 3 to 5 p. m. Mother Club, exchange afternoon, economical recipes to be exchanged. Dec. 7, "Robin Hood" in motion pictures; weekly whist. Dec. 8, illustrated lecture by Daniel F. Sennott, deputy chief of the Fire Department; social dancing.

Dorchester School Center—Dec. 7, "Adventures of a Boy Scout," by Dorchester Boy Scouts, Troop 37. Proceeds to go towards the purchase of a camp site for the troop.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 3, afternoon, free cooking lesson by Mrs. W. D. Roberts; regular activities. Dec. 5, Harvest supper by Women's Club; regular activities. Dec. 7, regular club activities.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 4, Afternoon, Women's Whist Club, Women's Club; educational motion pictures for high school pupils; evening, community singing and motion pictures, "For France"; community forum, "The State and the Offender," speaker to be announced; party by Boston Clerical School Alumnae. Dec. 5, afternoon, educational motion pictures for grammar school pupils; evening, municipal lecture, "Boston's Penal Institutions," by David B. Shaw; party of the Albany Five. Dec. 6, Mothers Club, home talent program, shadow pantomimes and charades.

West End Center—Dec. 5, stereoscopic entertainment, "Palestine," with music by orchestra and center members. Dec. 12, forum meeting, with Abraham Alpert, editor of "Jewish American," speaking on current events under auspices of Hillel Educational Society; Old South Historical Association group, Dr. Joseph Resnick, leader, general public invited. Dec. 13, social at Wells Schools; these entertainments have been resumed for the year and will be given regularly on Saturday evenings.

The Junior City Council has been organized under the direction of the City History Club with Robert Pollock director. The council is a duplicate of the Boston City Council and follows its procedure and rules. The public is invited to visit this group. The Mothers Club is making plans to form a cooperative buying club for members.

JAPAN MAY SEND ARMY TO THE FRONT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Japan may yet send an army into the field to fight side by side with America and the Allies in the European War," said Martaro Yamamoto, a member of the Japanese Educational Commission, touring this country, says The Pittsburgh Post. "Of course, the transportation of troops would be the hardest problem," continued Mr. Yamamoto. "However, many ships are now in the course of construction in Japan, and when these are finished our Government may decide to send troops to the front to fight for the Allies."

MILKING MACHINE TO AID FARMERS

TOPEKA, Kan.—The milking machine will help solve the labor problem for the dairyman who milks 30 cows or more, says O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the agricultural college, according to a Manhattan dispatch to the Capital.

"Labor in Kansas was 25 per cent short before the draft and now it is shorter," said Professor Reed. "Dairyman with large herds are having trouble getting help and are using milking machines successfully. With a herd of less than 30 cows very little labor saving is effected."

NATIONAL PARTY'S AIMS SET FORTH

Enthusiastic Meeting Held in
Queen's Hall Presided Over
by Lord Beresford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first large public meeting of the newly formed National Party was held, recently, at the Queen's Hall, which was well filled with an enthusiastic audience. Admiral Lord Beresford was in the chair, and was supported on the platform by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Brigadier-General Page Croft, M. P., Mr. Havelock Wilson, Miss Constance Williams, and the Hon. G. J. Jenkins, formerly Agent-General for South Australia.

Lord Beresford, in his speech, summarized the aims of the National Party. He said that the public was tired of party squabbling and vote-catching for party purposes, and wanted more honesty in politics. The National Party was not out to catch votes, and it did not want honors and offices. It wanted to create an honest and friendly criticism of the Government. The Government had always been too late in performing the duty for which they were chosen. The party had been formed as a protest against secret funds which were used in connection with the sale of honors; and which had been used for party ends, and against national and patriotic requirements. The National Party wanted to get rid of chicanery, jobbery, and self-seeking, and to create a purer political system. They did not want to weaken the Government, but to strengthen it and induce it to get on with the war.

The Liberal Party, he said, was discredited; the Unionist Party was defunct; the party of the future was Labor. The National Party was also out for the complete destruction of the German system in the country—to get rid of all spies and traitors. He believed there were 20,000 people now loose in the country, every one of whom should be locked up or sent back to their Fatherland. They also hoped to form a policy in conjunction with Labor, so as to make conditions both social and political better for the worker after the war. He said that he was not discouraged by the recent defeat of their candidate at East Islington, it would only make them put up a better fight. Summing up the aims of the National Party, Lord Beresford described them as: purity in politics, honesty of purpose and no secret funds.

The following resolution was then moved by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu: "That this meeting, being convinced that the abuses which have grown up under the old party system, including the sale of honors and the corrupting influence of secret funds, are detrimental to the best interests of the people, and that present parties fail to express the true will of the nation, pledges itself to do everything in its power to promote the principles and objects of the National Party for reform, union and defense."

Lord Montagu stated that he had decided to throw in his lot with the National Party because, like others, he had become tired of the humbug of the existing party organizations. In his opinion the Government did not take the people sufficiently into their confidence with regard to the raids over London, or aviation generally. He believed that the tenets of the National Party differed but little from those of the best men in the Unionist and Liberal parties. It was not with individuals that they found fault so much as with the party machine. If they convinced the country of their sincerity, he was sure they would become a purifying and progressive force in the politics of the country.

Brig.-Gen. Page Croft, who seconded the resolution, referred to Valera's movements and the disloyalty in Ireland which, he said, ought to be stopped. He criticized the Government in several other directions, and enu-

merated some of the reforms that were needed by the country. They could not, he said, win a complete victory, unless the patriotic men of all parties came together and concentrated all their efforts on the one thing that mattered. The National Party was out to support the King's Government as long as it kept unwaveringly along the path of victory. They were out to criticize, only when criticism was helpful, not to weaken the Government, but to make it realize that it had only to govern in order to have their great patriotic nation behind it to a man. But criticism was not enough; they had also to help the Government to act. They had got to double their aeroplane construction, to establish a real blockade like the eye of a needle, and to force the internment of the enemy aliens in their midst. Referring to the articles in The Times on "The Ferment of Revolution," he protested against the idea of there being any danger of the vast mass of the people becoming revolutionary in their ideas. Such an idea he described as monstrous when they remembered that something like 5,000,000 of their countrymen, the majority of whom belonged to the working classes, were giving themselves for their country. What unrest there was among labor was a demand for a better state of affairs. The best way to approach the labor problem was to recognize this demand and try to see what they could do to assist labor.

Mr. Havelock Wilson explained that he was present not as representing the Sailors and Firemen's Union, nor as a member of the National Party, but because he was interested in that part of the party's program which affected labor. He knew of nothing, he said, which stood in the way of a good understanding between Capital and Labor. There was not an atom of truth in the dark hints he had heard about industrial unrest after the war. The establishment of good relations between Capital and Labor was not a thing that could be rushed, it had to grow, and he considered that the policy of the National Party with regard to it was sound.

ADDRESS ON SINGLE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Central Council of the Ratepayers Association listened to an interesting address on municipal revenue, by James R. Brown, president of the Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York City. In the course of his remarks he said that taxation was the most important thing in civilized life. It has the power to create and the power to destroy. Taxes that fall upon labor values restrict production and increase the cost of living, but taxes that fall upon land values open up opportunities to labor and capital, raise wages and interests and lower ground rent. Mr. Brown stated that Toronto purchased industry by a fine or tax amounting to \$6,000,000, and it gives to landowners as a reward for idleness, in the form of land values, public property to the extent of about \$17,000,000. This premium "boosts" land values beyond the reach of both labor and capital. Toronto requires this present year about \$14,000,000 for all purposes. The land area, he pointed out, is 21,760 acres, and after allowing for streets there would be about 282,882 lots 25x100 feet. An average tax of \$50 per lot would yield \$14,144,100, and this would be accomplished without taking a single cent of private property, nor adding one cent to the cost of living. He drew attention to the fact, too, that if each family were allowed one lot 25x100 feet, only 100,000 lots would be required and there still would be 182,882 lots idle and vacant.

DALLAS GRADE CROSSING TO GO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Tex.—Arrangements have been completed and contracts signed for the elimination of all grade crossings within the city of Dallas, by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas. The work will cost between \$650,000 and \$700,000.

The New York antis, however, instead of forming the loyalty league they contemplated to fight pro-Germanism and pacifism, have decided to postpone that for a time and devote their energies to fighting the federal amendment to give their unfranchised sister the political rights which they themselves possess.

FEDERAL SUFFRAGE BILL TO BE URGED

Means of Obtaining Early Action
by Congress Is to Be the Purpose
of the Forthcoming Meeting
of the National Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The formation of a plan of procedure for the purpose of getting early and favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment from the Sixty-fifth Congress, is to be the chief feature of the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Washington, D. C., Dec. 11-15. Speaker Champ Clark, a friend of the cause, is quoted by the association as saying that when Congress convenes, "Two constitutional amendments will be up for consideration. These are the prohibition and suffrage amendments. Neither ought to require over a day's piece."

The association calls attention to the fact that, including Nebraska, women have equal power with men in the election of 83 members of the House of Representatives, 24 members of the Senate, and 193 presidential electors. These figures represent one-fourth of the Senate, a fraction less than one-fifth of the House, and nearly two-fifths of the Electoral College. This is the argument which the association relies on as carrying conviction to Congress as to the desirability of immediate federal action so that woman's political status in the United States may be standardized and the anomaly of woman's political citizenship being dependent on which side of a state boundary she chances to be, may be abolished.


The convention calendar announces a closed all-day session of the executive council on Monday, Dec. 10; a congressional conference at Poll's Theater on Tuesday afternoon, a reception at the New Willard that evening, given to the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other officers and delegates of the association by the wives of cabinet members. The next afternoon the convention will be opened formally, and that evening the New York victory celebration will take place. On Friday evening the session will be devoted to American women's war service abroad. On Sunday afternoon there will be a mass meeting at Poll's Theater.

The honorary council is made up of distinguished men and women of the nation, among whom are Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, most of the members of the Cabinet, with their wives; a long list of senators and representatives and their wives, commissioners and others busy in the world's work.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt recently sent an open letter to the antisuffragists of New York and elsewhere inviting them, now that New York women are enfranchised and the "New York Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has gone out of business," to "come in with us and let us work together to make our country yet more effective in the prosecution of this war and yet more effective in the reconstruction work to come after the war, to the end that the world may be made a safer, fairer, juster place for men and women to live in."

The New York antis, however, instead of forming the loyalty league they contemplated to fight pro-Germanism and pacifism, have decided to postpone that for a time and devote their energies to fighting the federal amendment to give their unfranchised sister the political rights which they themselves possess.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD



Headquarters For
In Lighting Fixtures **GIFTS**

- BEAUTIFUL TABLE AND FLOOR LAMPS, 700 styles, lighted to give actual effect.
- SILK AND HAND-PAINTED PARCHMENT SHADES. New and artistic designs, finely executed.
- SEMI-INDIRECT BOWLS. Rich effects in ALABASTER, ALBERINE and EVENLITE glass.
- FIREPLACE FIXTURES. Unusually complete stock ANDIRONS, FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, etc.

Catalogs and Prices on Request

McKenney & Waterbury Co
Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers
181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress Street, Boston

Hickson INC.

FINAL REDUCTIONS

Gowns
Tailored Suits
Tailored Dresses
and Coats

\$25 upwards

Hickson Building, 667-669 Boylston St., Boston

Lamson & Hubbard

Raccoon COATS

for Men and Women

All lengths and sizes—Largest stock and most reasonable prices in Boston

A full line of Men's Fur-Lined Coats in all grades

Most Excellent Values

92 Bedford Street, Boston

UTAH PROSPERING UNDER DRY LAW

State Better Off Now Financially and Morally, It Is Claimed, Than It Ever Was When the Saloons Did Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That prohibition, effective since Aug. 1 in Utah, has provided for a greater prosperity among the masses than the most ardent prohibitionist anticipated, is the opinion that prevails here. When the measure became law it was predicted that business in Utah would slump and that it would take several months for traders and others to make up losses and reach the highly successful financial plane prevailing before prohibition became law. Against this argument the contention was made that Utah was, in every sense of the word, a pay-roll state and that the dry measure would have little effect. The latter opinion has been upheld by the results. Utah, after four months of prohibition, is generally conceded, is far better off financially, man for man, than it ever was when the saloons did business.

Utah differs from other states in that gambling has been an absent factor. It has not been built up by real estate advertising or other schemes. It has a real foundation. It has been built up solely by the labor, rather than the wits of men. There is little gambling as the term "gambling" is associated with the sale and exchange of property. Utah has not drawn within its borders thousands of persons who simply live off a man's production. All of its inhabitants are, more or less, producers. Hence, when prohibition developed it did not curtail the circulation of money.

It is true that several hundred men were thrown out of employment with the advent of prohibition, but they did not lack work for long. For many months there has been an insistent demand for labor, and this demand still exists, notwithstanding that harvesting has been completed. Since last January there has been an acute shortage of labor here.

The breweries have been put out of business in so far as the manufacture of beer is concerned, but leading officials of the various brewing companies state that their sales from soft drinks bring in a greater revenue than ever derived from the intoxicating liquor.

The brewing officials explain, however, that the increased revenue has been derived to a great extent from a larger trading territory. They state that "near beer" and other beverages are finding markets in other states which were never reached by beer. An official of the Anheuser-Busch company who was in Salt Lake City recently stated that the sales of his company from soft drinks exceeded the sales in former years of beer.

Bankers throughout Utah declare that prohibition has meant the salvation of many families. Official reports show that the savings deposits have increased by 4 per cent since Aug. 1, and credit for the showing is given to prohibition. The bankers state that many men who did not know what it meant to have a dollar in the bank in the wet days now have fair credit balances.

Managers of the big department stores in Salt Lake City were interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. All stated that prohibition had meant considerably more revenue to them. As a result of increased business, due to the heads of families spending money on clothes, food and other necessities, instead of on intoxicating liquors, more help had to be employed, thus providing for greater prosperity all round.

Governor Simon Bamberger, in a special interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that prohibition had proved one of the finest possible things for Utah. "In what state," queried the Governor, "will you find such prosperity as exists here?" The Governor remarked that with the absence of intoxicating liquor, business had been stimulated rather than retarded. Judged from what prohibition had accomplished in Utah, he hoped that the day would soon dawn when prohibition would prevail nation wide.

Clothiers and others commend the passing of the state prohibitory law. They state that it is not necessary for them to give credit to any extent like in the old days.

The only class of tradesmen who have suffered financially since prohibition became law are restaurant owners, and their losses have been due to the exigencies of war rather than to prohibition.

The liquor business noted the city about \$500,000 a year in licenses. The city commissioners are now considering ways and means of raising the money needed for the carrying on of the civic government without resorting to any special taxation.

The police have had a comparatively easy time since Utah became dry. Shootings and crimes of that character have decreased, while immorality is as nothing compared to the time before Aug. 1, according to J. Parley White, chief of the Salt Lake City police. Chief White says prohibition has caused bootlegging to flourish, but he is confident that this will be wiped out at an early date. He states that much of the liquor now being sold by bootleggers was cached previous to Aug. 1. Judge John F. Tobin a few days ago sentenced a bootlegger to 90 days in jail and ordered him to pay a fine of \$250.

Oklahoma Progress
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The growth of Oklahoma during the 10

years of its existence as a State has been attained under state-wide prohibition of the most stringent character. A canvass of the situation, made by some of the leading newspapers, indicates, moreover, a general satisfaction with the dry laws of the State, as well as with its progress along industrial lines.

When Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, its population was approximately 1,250,000. It now has a population estimated at 2,250,000. Its taxable wealth also has mounted from \$727,722,516 to \$1,335,220,527. Also, in 1907, the mineral wealth was estimated at \$27,000,000, whereas it is now approximately \$250,000,000.

There has never been a legalized saloon in the State of Oklahoma. A state-wide prohibition law was adopted with the constitution.

The benefits of prohibition are especially appreciated by the Indians, most of whom have been granted full citizenship rights since Oklahoma became a State. Victor M. Locke, chief of the Choctaw Indians, who has been given a commission as major in the regular army of the United States, said recently on this subject:

"The prohibition law has done great good for our Choctaw people and for the entire Indian citizenship of the State. We have always had a prohibition law among the Choctaws. In the early days it was enforced by federal and tribal authorities alike, but in spite of all vigilance prohibition stood only in theory. Since the beginning of statehood, the drink habit has been almost eradicated among the Choctaw people."

Minnesota In Earnest

Dry Forces Take Steps to Organize Federation of Prohibition Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dry forces in Minnesota, meeting here to take preliminary steps toward organizing for the campaign for a constitutional amendment which will be submitted to voters in the fall of 1918, have formed a committee to represent the temperance organizations.

The actual naming of a leader and planning the fight was, however, left to a meeting of prohibition advocates, not connected with any old organization, which is to be held in the Twin Cities about Dec. 5. The calling of this conference will be left to the Duluth Dry Federation, which has been successful in two county option fights at the head of the Lakes.

All the anti-saloon forces in the State were represented at the Minneapolis meeting except the Anti-Saloon League, and all the 30 delegates were desirous of turning over the brunt of the campaign to a new organization, so that none of the small animosities that have arisen in the past to hinder the work of one or another of the existing organizations may militate against the success of the forthcoming campaign.

A committee of seven named to work with the federation organization, as representatives of the 12 temperance bodies, is made up of the Rev. M. O. Sumstad of the Minnesota Total Abstinence Association; J. N. Riddle, Minneapolis Trades Union Dry League; J. A. Shields, Minnesota Prohibition state committee; Miss Rosette Hendrix, state W. C. T. U.; Conrad Mattson, Finnish Total Abstinence Association; Arthur Markve, International Order of Good Templars, and Mrs. George O'Brien, Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Association. The meeting was assured that five national secretaries of the Presbyterian church would aid in the campaign.

Ohio Wet Majority

Result Regarded as Strong Rebuke to the Liquor Interests of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—In the recent vote on the proposed prohibition amendment to the State Constitution,

out of 88 counties in Ohio, the wets were victorious in only 12, and their aggregate majority in six of these 12 was less than 2000. The wet majority of more than 56,000 in Hamilton County, of which Cincinnati is the chief city, turned the election to the wets by a majority of only 1137. These returns, in the face of the fact that the liquor interests had confidently predicted a victory by a majority of 150,000, are taken to represent a strong rebuke to the liquor forces of both Ohio and the nation.

In Mahoning County, whose county seat is Youngstown, a dry majority of 2905 was returned. This vote eclipsed any previous dry majority returned by the county in any similar election.

Unusually heavy registration preceded the election. Investigation by the dries of many suspicious registrations disclosed the fact that scores of men had registered, claiming ages between 21 and 31 years, and a residence here for a year or more, who had not registered military service. Names of these men were turned over to federal authorities. Some of them were arrested, and the balance disappeared when they knew they were wanted. Evidence showed that most of these illegal registrations were made by southern Negroes who were unaware of the character of the Ohio election laws.

Accurate information as to the length of residence here of several thousand men in labor camps, obtained through employers, enabled the dry organization to keep out the illegal vote from this quarter. The vote expected by the wet organization in some of these precincts was thus cut in two.

Charges have been made against the wet majority in Hamilton and other city centers, and these are yet to be investigated.

COAL PRICE INQUIRY IN ARKANSAS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Each Arkansas county is to have a Fuel Administration chairman. The advisory committee of the Fuel Administration for Arkansas has decided to create this organization in order to make an exhaustive investigation into the fuel conditions of the State, to facilitate car service and to obtain a more complete knowledge of the cost of coal production before fixing a price to be charged by retailers.

The plan provides that each chairman shall meet with the operators, jobbers and retailers in his county, investigate all phases of the fuel situation and then report to the committee.

H. C. Couch, State Fuel Administrator, is president of the Arkansas Light & Power Company, which operates a number of light and power companies in cities of the State. He is devoting his entire time to the Fuel Administration until prices have been finally settled upon.

LUMBER MEN ASK AID TO SHIPBUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Thousands of lumberjacks in mills and woods throughout the South are hearing patriotic appeals for extraordinary efforts in the production of ship timbers, a result of a speech-making campaign in behalf of the United States wooden fleet program.

The entire southern lumber-producing area is being canvassed by speakers. After making three, sometimes five addresses a day, these campaigners frequently travel from point to point at night in automobiles, in order to lose no time. The shipbuilding-producing area, which extends from the east coast of Florida 100 miles into Texas, will be thoroughly covered. This work will be continued for a month or more.

AIRCRAFT BOARD MATURING PLANS

Personnel of New Organization to Be Announced Soon—Preliminary Work Well in Hand—Construction Is Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will shortly announce the personnel of the Aircraft Board, to which has been assigned the task of carrying out the great aircraft program for which Congress appropriated \$600,000,000 at the last session. It is generally understood that Howard Coffin, formerly chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, now known as the Aircraft Board, is to be chairman of the new board. In fact the personnel of the board is already known with the exception of two civilian members whom the President has not yet appointed. Originally the Aircraft Production Board consisted of seven members, but the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$600,000,000 for the aircraft program also provided for an Aircraft Board, to be composed of nine members, three of whom were to be civilians, three army officers and three naval officers.

The work of building airships and of training aviators to operate the planes is being pushed rapidly forward. The new Liberty motor is being installed in all the machines, and industrial plants all over the country are speeding the production of planes to the limit of their capacity.

Twenty-four aviation fields have been authorized, all of which, however, have not been completed. The fields already being used for training purposes are located at Dayton, O.; Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Rantoul, Ill.; and Belleville, Ill. Each of the fields now in operation is capable of turning out 200 aviators every four months, as will the other fields when they are in operation.

This means that the program now being carried out calls for the training of 21,000 aviators each year. In France the American Government is constructing several duplicates of the American standard two-squadron field, in anticipation of the transfer of men who have finished at the various aviation schools in this country to the foreign fields at the end of the four months' training period.

The Aircraft Board does not know what the exact program of airship construction will be, but it is estimated that from 21,000 to 35,000 bat-planes will be ready for next summer's offensive, and that 10,000 trained aviators will be ready to fly over the German lines by the coming spring. The board is cooperating closely with the army and navy, with which departments the program of aircraft production is closely interwoven.

The work of building the machines is being done by the leading industrial plants of the country. One govern-

ment plant is under construction at Philadelphia.

This country will furnish the heavier types of machines, for purposes of bombing and reconnaissance. The British and French, more experienced in the art of flying and the intricacies of aircraft construction, will construct the very fast and highly specialized types of light fighters and scouts. The United States, it is said, may enter this field later, but at present will concentrate on the heavier types as the chief contribution of this country.

It is pointed out that the engine is the chief problem to be confronted in the building of airplanes. Hope for quantity production is based upon this. In the recently perfected Liberty motor, the product of the combined efforts of the leading engine experts in the country, this problem is solved. The Liberty engine has been turned over to American industry to build, with the direction to turn all its enthusiasm and energy to the task of producing it by the thousands. It may be said that the American development of the airplane motor is a standardized motor.

There are six educational establishments which are supplying preliminary military aeronautical instruction to aviation recruits. These are Cornell University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Universities of Ohio, Illinois, Texas and California. The course which each student aviator must take before he actually learns to fly, includes the construction, care and rigging of aeronautical engines; theory of flight, including construction, care and rigging of aeroplanes; cross-country and general flying, including meteorology, astronomy, photography and instruments, aerial observation, reconnaissance, gunnery, machine guns, bombs and bombing, signaling and wireless, and military regulations.

The official insignia for the American air armad will be a white star with a red center on a circular background of blue.

Because of the importance which military officials attach to airplanes as a necessary factor in the winning of the war, no time is being lost either in the training of aviators or the construction of planes. Military authorities in England and France and those visiting this country, stress the importance of airships as a modern war weapon. They speak of planes as the "eye of the enemy."

England and France both look forward to the time when the great fleet of American battleplanes will break into the skyline of Germany, "like birds in migration." It is hoped to have enough American planes at the front by next spring to attack the enemy in formation. Military experts say that enough airships piloted by trained aviators can win the war. If enough machines can be built to successfully combat the planes of the Germans, and at the same time harass the main German Army and retard its movements, the war will quickly be won for democracy, they declare.

WOMEN'S CORPS INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh, Scotland—Mrs. Chalmers Watson, chief controller of the

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL CREEDS URGED

Masonic Observer Raises Protest Against Protestant Indorsement and Encouragement for Support of Sectarian Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago, Ill.—"Special provision

is made by the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus at their buildings in the army cantonments for the strictly sectarian service of 'mass' and the 'secret confessional,'" says the Masonic Observer. "As this is a part of their own creed and a customary feature of their religious worship, no special objection should be advanced against these arrangements, or the conveniences supplied, provided the same opportunity is offered to the other Christian organizations, the Jews, yes, and even the Mohammedans or other sects as may be represented at these cantonments; but emphatic protest can, and should, be made against the indorsement, encouragement, and what practically amounts to solicitation by prominent Protestants, some of them Masons, for the support of this strictly Roman Catholic sectarian order, for cash contributions to the Knights of Columbus fund. The only possible excuse of extension for the appearance of signatures of these prominent men on a Knights of Columbus appeal is that they, like the War Department, honestly misunderstood the actual facts.

"Every real American citizen, and that includes every real Mason, wants the Roman Catholics in the service to have all the comforts and conveniences of clean, wholesome surroundings that can possibly be provided, just the same as they desire to have these supplied to the Protestants and those of other creeds, but the Roman Catholics should provide the funds themselves whenever they are to be used for their own sectarian purposes, and not to try to beg and panhandle them from Protestants and Masons."

GERMAN OWNERSHIP IS BAR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Secretary of the Commonwealth Cyrus E. Woods has refused to register for transaction of business the Standard Electric Fuse Works of Wilkes-Barre township, Luzerne County, because the real owners were found to be residents of Cologne, Germany, says the Pittsburgh Post. The concern manufactures fuses for explosives and when the first registration was made the names of the owners were not given.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



FUR AND FUR LINED COATS

For Men and Women

This season we are better prepared than ever to supply fur coats for motoring. The styles are new and the skins are selected—the variety excellent, and the prices reasonable.

FOR MEN

All Dog Coat.
Dog Coat.
Raccoon Collar.
All Raccoon.
Muskrat Lined, Blended Otter Collar.
Muskrat Lined Natural Otter Collar.

FOR WOMEN

All Raccoon.
Wambat Coat, Raccoon Collar and Cuffs.
Wallaby Coat.
Nat. Muskrat, Raccoon Collar and Cuffs.
Ladies' Auto Coat, Nutria Lined, Natural Opossum Collar, 100 in. sweep in Skirt.

On Our 4th Floor Annex

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE.

Foot Development—

A baby's feet are natural. They should be allowed to develop naturally through the formative period when the foot and ankle bones are growing and hardening. Insure your child's foot comfort by choosing Coward Shoes. They are made to permit the growth in the correct way. They allow natural feet to develop naturally.

FOR CHILDREN, WOMEN AND MEN

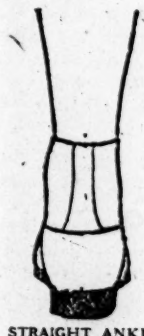
JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 GREENWICH ST. (near Warren St.) NEW YORK

Mail Orders Filled

Sold Nowhere Else

The
Coward
Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



STRAIGHT ANKLE

CHRISTMAS, WEDDING AND OTHER GIFTS

JEWELS, SILVER, WATCHES, ETC.

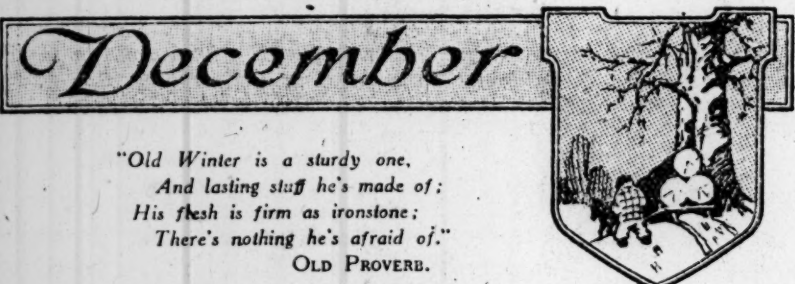
distinctive articles of the better quality — tho moderately priced

THE HANDBOOK 1918

illustrates and prices nearly 800 suggestions

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE ©
Philadelphia

Mailed only upon request



"Old Winter is a sturdy one.
And lasting stuff he's made of;
His flesh is firm as ironstone;
There's nothing he's afraid of."
OLD PROVERB.

Sturdy as Old Winter himself, strong in the strength of character which self-denial and determination have fostered, the regular saver faces the future with confidence and assurance.

Doubly assured is the consistent saver who deposits with The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago. He knows that his savings are at all times safe; he knows that the service accorded him here is freely and willingly given.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG
CLARENCE A. BURLEY
HENRY P. CROWELL
HALE HOLDEN
MARVIN HUGHITT
EDMUND D. HULBERT
CHAUNCEY KEEP
CYRUS H. MCCORMICK
SEYMOUR MORRIS
JOHN S. RUSSELL
EDWARD L. RYERSON
JOHN C. SHEED
ORSON SMITH
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE II
HOMER A. STILLWELL
MOSES J. WENTWORTH



All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Thursday, December 6th will draw 3% interest from December 1st.

112 WEST ADAMS STREET
Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$11,000,000

Oklahoma Progress
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The growth of Oklahoma during the 10

MUSIC

The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Townsend chorus will give a second presentation of Beethoven's ninth symphony, with choral ending, in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Karl Muck conducting. The soloists will be Mme. Florence Hinkle Witherspoon, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto; Arthur Hackett, tenor; and Arthur Middleton, bass.

The orchestra starts on its second monthly trip on Sunday night, prepared to give concerts in Philadelphia, Washington, New York and Brooklyn. At the Philadelphia, Washington and Brooklyn concerts, Mme. Melba will be the soloist.

John McCormack, tenor, will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Dec. 14 and 15, presenting an aria from Handel's "Atalanta" and Beethoven's aria, "Jehovah, Hear Me." The orchestra will present the Mozart symphony in E flat major, Ravel's symphonic fragment, "Daphnis and Chloé," and Balakireff's symphonic poem, "Tamara."

At the Wilbur Theater on the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 4, 6 and 7, programs of Roshanara's diversissements and exhibitions of ballet intimes are to be given. Included in the company which is to appear are Michio Ito, the Japanese dancer; Tulle Lindahl and Thomas A. Rector.

Miss Pauline Danforth, pianist, will give her first public recital on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall. Her program is as follows:

Chopin, op. 11, No. 3, Dohnányi; polonaise, C sharp minor, étude, F minor, and mazurka, op. 6, No. 1, Chopin; prélude, "La puerta del vino," and "L'île joyeuse," Debussy; sonata, op. 57, No. 3, MacDowell; "Gondine," Ravel; romance, "Sakura," Gellhard; nocturne, "Platt," Hungarian rhapsody, No. 15, Liszt.

Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto, with the assistance of Frank La Forge, pianist, will present the following program in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 8:

"Patience," Purcell; "The Spring Is Coming," Macfarren; "Love Is a Riddle," Leveridge; "The Summer Heats Restoring," Storace; "By Dimpled Brook," Arne; "Der Lenz soll mein Lied erklingen," Am Stromer; "Was ich sah," "Lichte Nacht," "Die Sennin" and "Dein Rath ist wohl gut," Grieg; "La-bas," Fauriant; "La Savane," Bruneau; "Je n'ose," de Lioncourt; "Du Christ avec ardeur," Bomberg; "Before the Crucifix," "When Your Dear Hands," La Forge; "The Ombelle," "To a Young Gentleman," Carpenter; "Oh! Red Is the English Rose," Forsyth.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at Symphony Hall, the Russian Symphony Orchestra of New York, Modest Altschuler, conductor, is to appear with Miss Emma Roberts, contralto, and John Powell, pianist, assisting. The program will be as follows:

Symphony "Pathétique," Tchaikowsky; concerto for piano No. 1, B flat minor, Tchaikowsky; "Soldier's Song," adapted for orchestra by Altschuler; Indian song from "Sadko," Rimsky-Korsakoff; "Dance of the Goat-Footed Sylphs," Saliz; prelude in G minor, Rachmaninoff; "Keen the Pain," Rachmaninoff; "The Peasant Girl" and "Buckwheat Cakes," Russian folk songs; "Cry of Russia," Rachmaninoff; paraphrase on allied hymns, op. 96, Glazounoff.

Jacques Thibaud, violinist, and Miss Guionar Novae, pianist, are announced to appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 16.

Miss Bertha Barnes, who presents songs by composers of the United States before clubs and schools, includes in her programs works by Cadman, Kramer, Loud, Townsend, Platt, Rogers, Fisher, Manney, Carpenter, Foote, Ward-Stephens, Chadwick, MacDowell, Hadley, Crist, Whelpley, Worrell, Foster, Lang, Salter, Strickland, Daniels, Branscombe, Beach and Jacobs-Bond. The singer's piano-accompanist is Wells Weston.

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and the American String Quartet will give a concert in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 3.

Mischa Levitzki will give a second piano recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 5.

Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano, will give a song recital in Jordan Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9.

Miss Rosita Renard, pianist, appears in Jordan Hall for a second recital on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 10.

Miss Dai Buell, pianist, gives a piano recital in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 11, presenting the following program:

Nawratil, variations on original theme, op. 7; Bach, fantasia in C minor; Gellhard, gavotte; Saint-Saëns, toccata, op. 111; Stecherbachoff, "Marionettes"; Lie, "Sommernägel"; and "Vaarjubele"; MacDowell, "Figurines"; Kwart, études, op. 20, Nos. 1 and 4; Lie, "Harmonies du soir"; Liszt, "Now, because and 'Lesghinka'."

Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 12.

Jasha Heifetz, the violinist, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 20.

Fritz Kreisler's request to be released from all his contracts this season, will not prevent his announced appearance with the Kneisel Quartet players at Jordan Hall on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 20. The violinist will donate his share of the profits at this concert to the Musicians Foundation established by the Bohemians.

At the South Congregational Society Church, corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, on Sunday at 12:15 o'clock p. m.

m. William E. Zouch gives an organ recital, presenting the following numbers:

Scotch fantasia, MacFarlane; "La Damselle Elue," Debussy; moment musical, Schubert; "To a Wild Rose," MacDowell; "Chant de bonheur," Lemare; largo and finale, from the "New World" symphony, Dvorak.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Dec. 1, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 2, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Beethoven's ninth symphony by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Townsend Chorus and soloists.

Dec. 4, Evening, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano.

Dec. 5, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Pauline Danforth, pianist.

Dec. 6, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist.

Dec. 6, Evening, Steinert Hall—Heinrich Gebhard, pianist.

Dec. 7, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Edith Thompson, pianist.

Dec. 8, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto.

Dec. 8, Evening, Symphony Hall—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; John Powell and Miss Emma Roberts, soloists.

Dec. 10, Evening, Jordan Hall—Evan Williams, tenor.

Dec. 11, Evening, Steinert Hall—Mme. Lella Holterhoff, soprano, assisted by Willard Flint, bass.

Dec. 11, Evening, Jordan Hall—Second recital by George Copeland, pianist.

Dec. 12, Evening, Symphony Hall—Cecilia Society in "La Sulamite" and "New Life," Mme. Julia Claussen, Mrs. Laura Littlefield and Arthur Middleton, soloists.

Dec. 12, Evening, Steinert Hall—Alwyn Schroeder, violoncellist.

Dec. 13, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Second recital, Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist.

Dec. 14, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 15, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Gretta Thorndike, soprano.

Dec. 15, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 16, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jacques Thibaud, violinist, and Miss Guionar Novae, pianist.

Dec. 18, Afternoon, Steinert Hall—Mme. Yolanda Meró, pianist.

Dec. 20, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—String quartet concert by Fritz Kreisler and former members of the Kneisel Quartet.

Dec. 21, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 22, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—"The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 24, Evening, Symphony Hall—Second "Messiah" concert by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 28, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Frederic C. Howe, "Immigration After the War," Old South Meeting House, 4 p. m.

Frank B. Gilbreth, "Elimination of Fatigue in Industry," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Norman Angell, "Success in Our War Aims," Lawrence, City Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Henry R. Pattengill, "A Yankee's Creed," Union Park Synagogue, 7:30 p. m.

Henry R. Pattengill, "Gumption with a Big 'G,'" Brockton, Colonial Theater, 4 p. m.

Charles F. Aked, "The Place of America in the Re-creation of the World," Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Richard Hale, "The Truth About Property; Who Gets the Use of It," Hyannis Idlehour Theater, in the evening.

Charles F. Aked, "An International Conscience," Memorial Hall, Melrose, 4 p. m.

Frederic C. Howe, "The New American," New Bedford, High School auditorium, 7:30 p. m.

Norman Angell, "What Are We Fighting For?," Salem, Y. M. C. A., 8:30 p. m.

Monday

Mrs. True W. White, "Our Home Affairs," Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, 7:30 p. m.

Roshanara, "The Women of India," Playgoers' Club, Hotel Georgian, 4 p. m.

Charles Stetle, "The Church and the Man Outside," Women's City Club, 7:45 p. m.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, "Les Qualités de l'Officier et du Soldat," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8 p. m.

Norman Angell, Boston ministers' meeting, Pilgrim Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Tuesday

Edward B. Hill, an analysis of the program for the all-Russian concert at Symphony Hall next Saturday, Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin Street, 8 p. m.

Wednesday

H. Charles Woods, "The Danube to the Aegean and the Adriatic to the Bosphorus," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Dr. Rosalie S. Morton, "Military War Relief Work," Women's City Club, 8 p. m.

Friday

Dr. George W. Nasmyth, "America and the Great Settlement," Boston Women's City Club, 11 a. m.

Mrs. May Alden Ward, "Current Events," Women's City Club, Pilgrim Hall, 3 p. m.

Saturday

H. Charles Woods, "The Baghdad Railway in the War," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Dr. George W. Nasmyth, "Mobilizing the World's Economic Power for Peace," Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, 421 Boylston Street, 11:30 a. m.

WOMAN MINING ENGINEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Miss Sybil Walker, daughter of J. R. Walker of Salt Lake City, will become a mining engineer when she graduates from the Boston School of Technology next year. She is the only woman in a large class.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lord Bessford, who has been denounced for profiteering in the House of Lords, is probably still better known to the general public as Admiral Sir Charles Bessford, and to the naval public as "Charlie Bessford." The familiar use of the name indicates that its possessor has the hearty, positive good nature of most great seamen, and this is true. Lord Bessford's bitterness is reserved for England's enemies, and his determination to beat these enemies, and to rid England of all German taint has brought him lately into friendly relations with diverse but equally patriotic individuals like Ben Tillett. Hence his complete acquaintance with their point of view on profiteering as shown in the House of Lords. For the rest, Lord Bessford has had a very distinguished career in the navy, which is too well known to need much recapitulation, and as a politician has been marked by outspokenness and a capacity to act as the "candid friend" to his own party. He represented Portsmouth as a Unionist from 1910 to 1916, when he was made a peer. He has been commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet, and of the Channel fleet, retiring in 1911. He has written widely on the navy and Egypt, books on Nelson and his times, the break-up of China, and other subjects.

Frederic B. Lynch, who represents the State of Minnesota on the Democratic National Committee, is coming into prominence because he is supporting so heartily the movement, originating with Roger S. Sullivan, for dropping all partisan ties and feuds by loyal Democrats and Republicans, and uniting in the coming congressional elections to defeat representatives or senators who are at all adverse to the present national policy in the war. Mr. Lynch is one of the leading lumbermen of the upper Mississippi Valley, with his headquarters at St. Paul, and his investments in coal, coke and timber resources of the mid-western states. He is a native of Wisconsin, but grew up in South Dakota, and went to the college at Yankton, which trained so many of the sons of pioneers of that section of the country.

John Mandt Nelson of Wisconsin, who has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, is a prominent Republican leader of the Scandinavian element of the State, and a resident of the city of Madison. He has been in Congress since 1906, and has just been reelected for another term. Born in the rural regions of the State, using the public schools and the state university and its law school to advantage, he began his career with a good liberal education, which added to his own ability has made him a political leader in the State, and one of the substantial but not famous lawmakers of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress. The charge brought against him by the jury is conspiracy to violate the law of registration governing the draft of men to arms, the other alleged offender being a son eligible for the draft.

Brigadier-General George Percival Scriven, U. S. A., who is in Italy and at the front with Italian commanders studying the situation of the antagonistic forces, like other men in the army, had a combined professional and nonprofessional training for his career. The University of Chicago and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., as well as West Point Academy having had him as a student. At West Point he stood high in his class. He began to specialize in military technique after he had been tested in the infantry and artillery arms, and chose signal corps work, entering on this in 1890, rising rapidly in rank and in 1913 getting his present title and the post of chief signal officer of the army. He has a fine record in the Philippines, and during the recent troubles with Mexico, when he was stationed along the border, but especially fine was his contribution to the good name of America during the relief expedition of the allied forces following the Chinese Boxer outbreak. Then, under General Chaffee, he served gallantly and won promotion for his deeds. He is of the army's "intellectuals" and has an established reputation as a writer on military themes.

Albert May Todd of Kalamazoo, Mich., who is to lead the National Public Ownership Association as president, is a chemist by profession, whose discoveries have made him well-to-do, and thus enabled him to give much of his time, thought and active help to the civic problems and to hasten applied democracy. In securing his information he has journeyed afar and made his investigations of concrete problems and their solution wherever he had reason to believe they were being best solved. He has had some practical experience as a lawmaker and a responsible public official, a fact which tempers his idealism.

"Priscilla's Minuet" Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicate appeal to those of discriminating taste. At all grocers.

WM. M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors, Boston, Mass.

Dearborn Hats Hats that are Distinctive at Moderate Prices

Sarah Jane Dearborn 100 Boylston Street, Boston

Hill & Bush Co. Correct Fashions for Women and Misses Liberty Bonds \$105.00

372-378 BOYLSTON STREET

ism somewhat, and, at the same time, adds weight to any recommendations he may make. So do his successes in the business world. He is an ardent advocate of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and has been candidate for Governor of Michigan, standing on that platform. He has done much for many years to support the public ownership of public-utilities propaganda, a cause in which he heartily believes and for which he has given much. Seeing in him the man to lead the fight at a time in national history when the social trend is strongly in favor of extension of collective authority, the National Public Ownership Association have made Mr. Todd their formally elected leader.

BY OTHER EDITORS

What the Tractor May Do CHICAGO JOURNAL—If the hopes of two years ago could be realized, the milk and meat problems would be settled by tractor farming. Tens of millions of acres are required to raise horsefeed. If the work now done by horses could be performed by tractors, those acres would be free to feed beef and dairy herds, or even to raise grain for direct human use, and the problems now keeping us awake at night would be solved by cranking an engine. In reality, the matter is not so simple. The tractor should displace a great many horses, preferably the poorer ones. But it seems pretty clear now that the horse never will be banished altogether, and for a considerable time, the number of horses is not likely to fall much below present figures. Yet those who look for relief from the tractor are right, though that relief will come from better farming, rather than from a sudden change in the proportions of working and food-producing live stock. The tractor does work which few farms are equipped to do properly with horses. It plows deep. It plows early, when the ground is too dry for horses, and the experience of the Kansas experiment station shows that early plowing brings the big wheat harvest. It makes the farmer more independent of the weather since he can, if necessary, rush through in a few days the work which, without this aid, would require weeks.

Interment or Departure? PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—Prof. Anton H. Applemann, who has just resigned his chair at the University of Vermont, proposed to return to Germany "and take up work there." Professor Applemann said, in October, 1914: "I, like a few others who have been in this country before, was sent back because the Government thought we might be of better service to the Fatherland by teaching and lecturing than by fighting in Germany." How does it happen that this servant of Berlin is to be allowed to return to Germany now, with all the valuable information he must have regarding conditions in the United States? The place for him is a well-guarded internment camp.

WHEAT SITUATION PUT UP TO TEXANS

DALLAS, Tex.—Laying stress on the imperative need for wheat by the United States Government and its allies in the war against Germany, presenting government figures to show the nature of the wheat shortage and urging housewives to conserve flour, farmers to plant every available acre to wheat and bankers to lend every possible assistance to farmers needing financial aid for this purpose, W. C. Barrickman, secretary of the Texas Industrial Congress, appealed to every patriotic citizen to "do his bit" with regard to the wheat and flour situation. While the wheat acreage in Texas has been greatly reduced by the long continued dry weather, the recent rains have proved of great benefit, and have enabled farmers to plant considerable additional acreage of wheat.

BRAZOS COUNTY SALOONS CLOSE

BRYAN, Tex.—All saloons in Brazos County closed at 9:30 o'clock on the night of Nov. 23, in compliance with the order of the commissioner's court based on the returns of the county prohibition election held recently. The nearest saloon to Bryan and College Station, at which the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is located is nine miles away.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL SATURDAY, DEC. 8, AT 8

Russian Symphony Orchestra OF N. Y.

JOHN POWELL, EMMA ROBERTS, Pianist Contralto

All-Russian Program Seats 50c. to \$2.50, at the Hall.

JORDAN HALL WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5, AT 3

PAULINE Danforth PIANO RECITAL

THE YOUNG BOSTON PIANIST Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c., Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8:15

LAURA Littlefield Song Recital

MRS. FITZ, Pianist Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c., at Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7, AT 3

Edith Thompson Recital

REGULATING FRENCH FLOUR DISTRIBUTION

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The Cabinet today approved the measures of Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions, regulating the distribution of bread. Closer restrictions have become necessary because of the insufficient harvests and the limitations of tonnage for imports.

The basic idea of the new rationing is that none except agriculturists consuming their own crops may have a greater ration than the soldiers at the front. Individual bread cards will be established for towns of more than 20,000 population, and the state requisitions all cereals. Bread will continue to be sold by

weight, but the form and weight may vary. Fancy bread may be sold by the piece, but it must be made of the same flour as the ordinary article and differ only in form and the manner of baking.

Pastry shops will continue to close during two days of each week and must not use bread flour. Pastry cooks and confectioners are forbidden to sell anything for consumption in their shops and bakers are forbidden to bake or sell pastry.

Hotels, restaurants, tea houses and similar establishments are forbidden to make or sell pastries or cakes. Restaurants where meals cost more than four francs each must not serve a customer with more than 100 grammes of bread, about one-fifth of a pound, at each meal. The cheaper restaurants may serve 300 grammes.

MINNEAPOLIS MAY GET GUN CONTRACTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Heavy artillery pieces, gun carriages and ammunition will be manufactured in Minneapolis on a large scale if the inspection being made by Maj. Edgar E. Arison, of the ordnance department of the army, shows that Minneapolis manufacturing plants can be converted for the making of war supplies, says the Journal. Major Arison came here from Washington, with instructions to investigate factories in Minneapolis to discover whether they can turn out heavy trench mortars and other war matériel. He was accompanied on his tour of inspection by H. M. Gardner, vice-president of the Civic and Commerce Association.

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Yearly Sale of RICH FURS AND FUR GARMENTS will commence on Monday, December 3rd.

An Unusual Opportunity for obtaining Women's Marvex Gloves (glace kidskin)

at very special prices, will be offered on Monday and Tuesday.

The Sale will comprise MARVEX GLOVES in short lengths in black, white, black stitched with white, or white stitched with black per pair \$2.15 MARVEX GLOVES (Mousquetaire, 16-button length) in black or white per pair \$3.85

Another Special Offering of Red Cedar Chests (size 45 x 19 x 18 inches) at the exceptional price of \$13.50 each will take place Monday on the Fourth Floor

Several Thousand Pairs of Hosiery for Men and Women will be specially priced for Monday and Tuesday

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE Black; with lisle reinforcements, per pair \$1.25, 1.55 & 1.85 Black or white silk, with Richelieu rib; or plain, with embroidered contrasting clocks; either style per pair \$1.85 Black, white, gray, bronze or pink silk; with boot-length openwork, per pair \$2.85 Black or white silk; openwork style, with embroidered instep; or plain with inserted lace instep; either style per pair \$4.25

MEN'S HALF-HOSE Silk, with lisle soles; in black only; or silk-plated, with lisle reinforcements, in black, striped with color per pair 90c. Silk, with lisle soles; in black, with white embroidered clocks; and in gray, navy or tan, with embroidered clocks in self tone per pair \$1.25 Lisle thread, in black only per pair 35c.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

SERIOUS POSITION IN DUAL MONARCHY

Austria-Hungary Faces Difficult
Internal Situation, Owing to
Food Shortage — Bohemia
Calls for Independence

By a special Czech correspondent lately
in Bohemia

LONDON, England.—The civil population of Austria-Hungary is suffering from a lack of food which is still worse than in Germany, and though an organized revolt is impossible at present, riots are frequent, especially in Bohemia and the other Slav provinces. The price of food has risen to five or ten times as much as it was before the war, and some provisions, such as potatoes, meat, butter, and sugar, are unobtainable. This desperate economic situation was brought about by lack of labor, and even in Austria high official prices do not prevail as to whether Austria will be able to hold out until next summer.

Financially, too, Austria is almost bankrupt, and this explains why Count Czernin is continuously talking of peace and uttering phrases about "disarmament" for consumption among allied pacifists. The Austrian State debts which, before the war, amounted to 14,000,000,000 kronen, amounted in June last to 41,000,000,000 kronen and will reach the huge figure of 60,000,000,000 kronen on June 30 of next year, provided the war lasts until that date. And as to the military situation, the following interpellation of the Czech deputies Pík, Haberman and Mence, on Oct. 15, is an eloquent proof of Austria's exhausted manpower:

"On Oct. 5 the Ministry of Home Defense issued the following notice: 'That all men rejected at the fourth examination as physically unfit will be called up for service in the Landwehr.' This will necessarily mean that less capable Landwehr men will be sent to the front. Naturally this notice has created great consternation amongst the population. In the first place men are to be called up without a medical examination. Secondly, men called up for home defense only, are to be sent to the front. Both these are a flagrant contravention of the existing laws. The undersigned deputies ask, therefore, (1) whether the minister is willing to give an assurance that the recruiting will be done in accordance with law, and (2) whether he is willing to cancel the notice of the Ministry of Home Defense calling up men who are physically unfit for service at home and abroad."

As regards the political situation, the internal condition of complete confusion is most embarrassing for Austria. The Slavs are embittered against the dynasty and are only waiting for an opportune moment to strike a blow at the ramshackle house of Austria. This is especially true about Bohemia, which has always been heart and soul with Russia and Serbia and in opposition to the Pan-German danger. President Wilson rightly observed that "no lapse of time, no defeat of hopes, seems sufficient to reconcile the Czechs of Bohemia to incorporation in Austria; pride of race and the memories of a notable and distinguished history keep them always at odds with the Germans and with the government set over their heads."

Today Bohemia is in a state of silent revolution. All the Czechs and Slovaks are one in their desire to attain the independence promised to them in the Allies' note to President Wilson. Significant declarations by different Czech leaders will be quoted in which they all ask for the same thing—Independence from the rule of Berlin and Vienna. The following speech delivered by Deputy Rev. Zahradnik in the Reichsrat on Sept. 26, a part of which has been suppressed, may serve as an example of public opinion prevailing in Bohemia at present:

"You cannot blame us for rejecting a solution of the Czech question in this Parliament, seeing that your present policy is directed against our vital interests. Every nation has the right to decide its own destinies. That right must not be denied to the ten million Czechs-Slovaks. Let the Magyars say what they like, the Czechs will not leave their brother Slovaks at the mercy of the Magyars. We also would welcome peace, but let no one forget that we have not shed our blood for German imperialism. When the millions come home from the front they will ask for liberty and equality, so that a repetition of the present world catastrophe may become impossible. We want an honest peace which will establish freedom for all nations, but not a peace which will leave our fetters untouched. Too long have we

been at the mercy of the Germans and Magyars. The peace proposals of today are gratifying to the Czechs who, from the beginning, were against the war. We are sorry that the Pope forgot to mention us. He mentioned the Poles, and he also summoned Irish bishops to Rome, but he wants to know nothing about our nation. We will get our rights without his assistance. The Czechs will never submit to the Germans. They will insist upon their declaration of May 30. Their attitude is the same as that of the Czech delegates in Stockholm: they ask for an absolutely independent Czechoslovak state, with all the attributes of sovereignty. The Czechs are convinced that their question is too great to be solved in Vienna. It must be decided at the Peace Conference."

Another striking speech was delivered by Deputy Stransky in the Reichsrat on October 18, in reply to Count Czernin's peace proposals. He said that Austria started the war solely with the object of strengthening German predominance in the Dual Monarchy. He repudiated Count Czernin's peace conditions, as mere phrases, for the restoration of Austria's status quo would mean the preservation of German-Magyar hegemony. "Disarmament is no peace condition, it is only a means for preserving the free development of all nations after peace is concluded. Our enemies speak of different peace conditions of which Count Czernin failed to speak. He failed to mention that the Entente demands all renunciation of foreign dominion over other nations. It is not true that the Entente is no longer interested in the liberation of subject nationalities. The world wants not only to establish peace, but a peace which will satisfy all nations, and a world peace is only possible as a peace amongst all nations. How does Count Czernin cope with this problem? Austria is establishing, in conjunction with Germany, a Polish kingdom. But why does he stop with the Russian Poles? Are the Czech and Jugo-Slav questions less important? The Ruthenes likewise want to be free. Europe and America have both moral and political reasons for proclaiming the liberty of all nations. Moral reasons, because, in our advanced age, one nation must not be allowed to rule another. Likewise for political reasons. Europe could endure one strong Germany, but never two German empires side by side governed from Berlin. The objection that Great Britain, France and America are not so naive as to fight merely for the liberation of the Czechs, Poles and Jugo-Slavs, may be answered by the fact that the independence of these nations forms a guarantee that Europe will not be ruled from Berlin. As for Bohemia, the rights of the Czechs-Slovaks to a sovereign state are not weaker than those of the Magyars. We have never given up our right to independence, which even Count Czernin is bound to respect."

It is no secret that the whole population of Bohemia stands behind Professor Masaryk, the exiled Czech deputy and leader of the movement for Bohemia's independence, who has just succeeded in organizing a powerful autonomous Czech army to fight on the side of the allies on the western front. A few words may be said about the new Emperor. He is young, ignorant and inexperienced in politics, and consequently little respected by the Slav population. The more Austria becomes exhausted, the more do the Habsburgs become mere puppets in the hands of von Hindenburg and von Mackensen. Internal policy is in abeyance. Weak men, with no reputation and no program, are at the head of the Government. The well-tried Austrian policy of "muddling through" is being practised, and it is hoped that the chaotic situation in Russia will result in a speedy conclusion of peace, in default of which Austria is bound to collapse.

It would be unwise to prophesy as to the future of this Dual Monarchy, considering that many things may yet happen in Austria which would be impossible elsewhere. Nevertheless, to any impartial observer, it must appear clear that Austria-Hungary today is in

the throes of greater difficulties than ever before. The break-up of Austria-Hungary seems inevitable. The Czechs in Bohemia are already organizing for their independent statehood, and the future alliance with Poland, which would mean 40,000 Slavs checking the "Drang nach Osten" is a subject publicly discussed. The movement for the unity of all southern Slavs has also increased greatly amongst all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes of Austria, while the Austrians, Italians and Rumanians are waiting for their liberation and union with Italy and Rumania respectively. The 30,000,000 Austrian Slavs and Latins are doing their best to embarrass Austria and assist the Allies at great sacrifices. Their faith in the victory of the Allies and in the break-up of Austria is unshakable. They know that, in the end, the allied democracies will triumph over Germany and Austria-Hungary, the greatest stronghold of autocracy in Europe today.

INDIAN BUILDING IN OKLAHOMA ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Plans are being laid by J. M. Owen, president of the Oklahoma State Fair Association, to ask Congress for an appropriation of about \$150,000 for the erection of a building on the state fair grounds here for an Indian museum building.

Mr. Owen will ask the Oklahoma congressional delegation to introduce a bill for an Indian building and push it through at the coming session, if possible. The fair association will agree to pay the salary of a custodian for the building and contents.

Oklahoma is believed to possess more Indian relics than any other State. The purpose of the fair association is to have a collection of these made and kept permanently in a fireproof building to be built on the fair grounds here. According to Mr. Owen there is no building in the United States used exclusively as an Indian museum.

RICH DEPOSIT OF ANTIMONY FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A deposit of antimony, declared by metallurgists to be the most extensive and richest in the United States, has been located in the Lava mining district, Butte County, Idaho, and is now in the hands of a syndicate of Salt Lake City capitalists, headed by Angus McKellar. The holdings acquired comprise five claims, and they are within half a mile of the Hub silver mines, and a mile and a half of the Horn Silver and Last Chance mines. Mr. McKellar states that assays give 58.59 per cent of antimony and 30 per cent of silver and no trace of lead. The presence of lead in antimony deposits, he states, interferes materially with the smelting of the antimony, which now is selling at 24 cents per pound wholesale.

APPLES FOR SOLDIERS ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A \$100,000 fund is being raised by fruit dealers of the country for the purpose of sending 100 cars of apples to American soldiers and sailors abroad. The proceeds from a sale of fruit, which has been donated by local merchants, to be held at the Fruit Trade Building will be given over to this fund. The various fruit associations of the country have interested their members in the project.

CLUB TO OPEN TO ENLISTED MEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Journal reports that the quarters of the City Club of Chicago, 315 Plymouth Court, are to be opened daily to all enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, beginning Sunday, Dec. 9.

ENLISTMENT OF CONVICTED URGED

Wardens Association of the
American Prison Association
Sends Resolution to President
Requesting Him to Take Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—After an exhaustive discussion, covering two days' sessions in this city, the Wardens Association, one of the most important branches of the American Prison Congress, has unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Thomas C. O'Brien, deputy director of prisons in Massachusetts, and ordered a copy of it, with an appeal for its immediate use, sent to the President:

"Resolved, That the Wardens Association of the American Prison Congress suggest to and request of the President of the United States the modification of paragraph 849 of the regulations of the army, and paragraph 3686 of the articles for the government of the navy of the United States, so as to permit the enlistment in the military and naval forces of the United States of men who, in the judgment of the proper military and naval authorities, are physically, mentally and morally qualified, despite the fact that such persons may have been convicted of the offenses set forth in the regulations and articles above referred to, and imprisoned therefore, upon their being duly and honorably discharged from such imprisonment."

Dr. Frank Moore, superintendent of the New York Reformatory, spoke on the individual prisoner, especially with reference to his fitness for army or navy service.

"I am not an exponent of the so-called self-government system in vogue in many prisons today," said Dr. Moore. "In reality, the name is a misnomer, and a source of weakness rather than strength, but I believe that the average prisoner is fit for military service and should be so employed if his country needs him. It seems to me to be an anomaly to draft honest men and let the rogues go free."

Other speakers before the Wardens Association were Frank L. Randall, former Commissioner of Prisons of Massachusetts, and John Whitman, of Illinois.

Albert H. Votan, secretary of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, has been elected president of the National Prisoners Aid Association, an auxiliary of the prison congress; Col. E. J. Parker, secretary of the Salvation Army, was named vice-president, and George B. Newcomb, superintendent of the North Dakota Society for the Friendless, was elected secretary.

treasurer. State Parole Officer Cornwall, of Boston, was elected an executive committeeman.

Wallace Gillpatrick, superintendent of the Christie Street House, New York, of the good accomplished in taking care of young men discharged from penal institutions, and pleaded for a systematic method of caring for these young men throughout the country. He said, in part:

"We are all more or less dependent upon our friends for companionship, advice and sometimes help, and the man in prison has the same human need," said he. "When he leaves the prison, the inmate becomes the outcast, and while it is up to him to make good, his success or failure depends largely upon the friends he makes and the company he keeps."

"It is to provide this companionship and assistance that the Christie House in New York was started. Since my connection with it as superintendent in 1905, I have made the acquaintance of nearly 3000 men. While we help the young men just out of prison, our work is not limited to that. The Christie House helps all young men in trouble of whatever nature."

"The matter of employment, vital though it is, is not always the first matter to be considered when a boy arrives at the house. Our first aim is to have him understand he is among friends. We make him feel at home and we ask but very few questions—sometimes none. After he has got over his first feeling of strangeness, has had something to eat, clean linen or even a complete outfit of clothing; after he has seen other young fellows come in from their work and begin playing checkers, cards or billiards—perhaps they ask him to join them—into a pretty good sort of place. He is often ready then to talk of himself and to tell facts and not fiction."

GERMAN STRATEGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

Baron von Ardenne, the military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, recently drew an interesting comparison between the strategy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and that of Frederick the Great. Frederick, he wrote, is the general who, forced by circumstances to resort to a strategy of exhaustion used the greatest energy within these limits to bring about battles. We have done the same and are still doing so. When it proved that really great decisions could not be attained, Frederick the Great recommended, instead of great battles, enterprises against detached forces. It is easier to destroy a detached body of 20,000 men than to defeat an army of 80,000. We may well compare the fact that our field marshal, instead of limiting himself entirely to the defensive, has delivered blows in the north, the east and southeast, the positive military success of which is increased by the revival of confidence which has

filled and elevated the German people. . . . My tribute to him (Hindenburg) is that I praise him as a strategist who has exercised the art taught him by tradition, but at the same time has developed it. How often does the creative in the world's history revive what is long past and fill it with new life. Luther became Luther because he revived the teachings of St. Augustine. Hindenburg will one day be given his place in the history of war because he will be recognized as the man who revived the strategy of Frederick the Great.

ITALIAN AMERICANS CALLED ON FOR HELP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a recent issue of an Italian paper entitled Bollettino Della Sera (Evening Bulletin), is printed in English upon the front page "An Appeal to Our President." It is a plea that Italian-American soldiers be sent to Italy to help their countrymen and reads as follows:

"AN APPEAL TO OUR PRESIDENT
"To send the Italian-American Soldiers to help and fight for Italy"

"As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of this great civilized country, we earnestly appeal to you to use your influence and authority to convince the Allied Military Council to send the large number of American soldiers with Italian names now enlisted or drafted in our Army to help Italy and thus fight for this country."

"Many thousands of Italians and their sons, now living in America, are anxious to go and fight the invaders in defense of this, their country, their home and the land where they were born or where their fathers were born."

"Because of their customs, the knowledge more or less of the Italian language, it will be an easy matter for them to learn and understand military instructions from the Italian officers. They will be inspired with greater courage and patriotic force, for they will be fighting for our country and their mother country."

CANNING GRAYFISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The remarkable falling off in the salmon output of British Columbia and the lessening of halibut has brought into existence a new fish industry. The salmon pack for 1916 was 995,065 cases, as against 1,133,381, in 1915. On account of this shortage the hitherto despised grayfish will be in future canned. Grayfish run from four to as high as 20 pounds, each, the average being about 10 pounds. The meat is flaky and white, much resembling crab, and good eating. Grayfish are good all the year round, and millions of them exist in all the waters of the Canadian Pacific coast. A cannery is now under way near Vancouver, and others will likely follow later.

DISSENSIONS IN RANKS OF LEAGUE

North Dakota Non-Partisan Officials Divided—Unwelcome
Disclosures Now Threaten
Increased Loss of Prestige

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Non-Partisan League in North Dakota is facing the first dissensions within its ranks. Thomas Hall, Secretary of State, is held for trial in the District Court next week on a charge of embezzlement resulting from what his friends feel was overzealousness on the part of the Attorney-General. Mr. Hall was elected as a Non-Partisan, but treatment received at the hands of fellow officials has turned him insurgent, and inside facts are coming out which the league would be glad to have kept secret. Today State Auditor Carl Kositzky, another leaguer, appears before the Supreme Court to show cause why he should not pay the justices the \$500 annual expense money provided by statute, but which Mr. Kositzky claims the three Non-Partisan justices pledged themselves as candidates not to accept. Attorney-General Langor, also a Non-Partisan, is representing the justices in this case, and Mr. Kositzky accuses him of bad faith.

Mr. Townley's financial difficulties, in which some real facts concerning the operations of the league, and regarding his own business ventures, which resulted in a loss of \$70,000 to his creditors, also have been unpleasant for the league, which finds itself for the first time on the defensive. Accusations of lack of patriotism against Mr. Townley and Governor Frazer have cost the league thousands of members, in spite of their vigorous denials.

The league seems to be gaining strength in South Dakota, but is at a standstill in Montana and Minnesota. The league's best organizers are now concentrating their efforts in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

NEW YORK LOOKING INTO MILK PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Edward F. Cole, chairman of the executive committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, outlined the milk situation in regard to the milk supply for the city at the regular monthly meeting of the board. A committee has been appointed to investigate the cause of the high cost of milk and to report recommendations.

Profits to Be Eliminated

ON ALL

SOROSIS SHOES

For thirty days, "Sorosis Shoes" will be sold at cost plus actual selling expenses. Sale commenced Monday, November 19th.

This sale includes all of our Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, consisting of the well-known Sorosis staples as well as the latest and most ultra-fashionable styles.

The object of this sale is to insure continuous employment at the Sorosis factories during the coming Winter. Among the employees are wives and dependents of those serving our Government and fighting for our Country.

Similar Sales Will Be Held in Other Large Cities

Sold Exclusively in New York City by

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

INTEREST DAYS

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE
DECEMBER 6
DRAW INTEREST AT 3% PER ANNUM FROM
DECEMBER 1

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

\$40,000,000.00
IN INTEREST
Paid by Us to Depositors Since 1890



The Harmony Cafeterias

CHICAGO
Continuous Cafeteria Service—
7 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

"Eat the Harmony Way"

124-126 S. WABASH AVENUE
124-126 S. WABASH AVENUE
124-126 S. WABASH AVENUE
124-126 S. WABASH AVENUE
124-126 S. WABASH AVENUE

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Paints and Electrical Supplies.

The incomparable and large assortment of merchandise that we stock together with fairness, service and prompt attention has made us the leading hardware house in Chicago.

STEBBINS HARDWARE CO.

15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

AMBROSE J. KRIER

HATS

Shirts and Neckwear
Shirts to Measure

1800 Wilson Ave. } TWO
1125 Wilson Ave. } STORES } Chicago

Carpet Cleaning Service

RUGS

Oriental and Domestic. Cleaned and Repaired by our careful approved methods. Highest ref. estimates furnished.

City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.
614 E. Clark Street, Chicago 90
Phone Wellington 120-121

BRITISH CAMPAIGN
FOR PROHIBITIONMeeting at Gateshead Learns
About Prohibition in Canada
From Mr. Spence of TorontoBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GATESHEAD, England.—At the Gateshead Town Hall, a meeting in connection with the national educational prohibition campaign, presided over by Mrs. Gurney of Gateshead, was held recently, at which questions on the subject of prohibition were answered by the Rev. Ben H. Spence, of Toronto, Canada.

Asked what Canada had done with regard to compensating the brewers, Mr. Spence said that compensation had never been offered them at all. They had been gradually getting prohibition worked into the laws over there. In Canada a man rented a license by the year only. The license was really owned by the people, no compensation was due to the man who rented the license. They had never admitted compensation. Questioned regarding the shareholders, he replied that the shareholders had not suffered. The breweries, he explained, were turned into factories and the plant was good to be used for other purposes. There had been, in fact, no loss to capital. The shareholders had, however, tried to have an influence in Parliament.

In reply to a query as to whether the women's vote had been a help to prohibition, Mr. Spence said that he was glad to say that they had "housecleaned" before they had got the women in, but the women's franchise had followed close upon the prohibition measure and would, he added, be a safeguard to it, as the women strongly supported prohibition. He would like them to understand that prohibition had not come as a war measure, except in the case of British Columbia. The campaign had been fought before, but the war had accelerated the end.

Asked how the medical men regarded prohibition, he replied that they had taken no part in the campaign. They had, however, officially declared "against alcohol as a medicine." Better and quicker results could be gained, they said, by the use of other things. Alcohol poisoned the system and rendered it less amenable to other kinds of treatment. The doctors, he continued, were out and out on the side of the campaign.

"What substitute did you provide for the men in place of the public house?" was another question, which Mr. Spence seemed particularly to appreciate. "Substitutes were provided," he said, smiling, "in the shape of their own homes. There was no need for anything else. With prohibition the attraction to the public house was gone; in Ontario statistics showed that convictions for drunkenness in that Province had decreased more than 75 per cent, whilst crime of other kinds had been reduced 50 per cent as a result of prohibition, and

similar results were shown for other provinces. Asked if the industrial classes had helped in the campaign, Mr. Spence replied that they had not had much support from labor, but they had had no active opposition. There was a growing feeling among the workmen that prohibition was the best thing.

Before leaving Canada, he had written to his fellow members of the Board of Trade, asking their opinion regarding the effect of prohibition on industry. That was on Sept. 28, and before Sept. 30, when he left for England, he had been in receipt of 316 replies, most of which were overwhelmingly in praise of prohibition, its results and its effects upon industries and general living all over the country.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Spence, who is a member of the Board of Trade of Canada, and editor of the Pioneer, a weekly journal published in Toronto, had a short conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, which paper he knew. He had hardly had time, he said, to form any impression of the temperance movement in England since his arrival. He would be better able to answer that question in a few weeks' time, when he had seen more of the work there. The conditions, he went on to say, were totally different in England from what they were in Canada. Over there they had had a different start. It was a new country, there had not been the entrenched opposition; legislation was different, and vested interests less powerful. It was evident that he considered that vested interests in the United Kingdom constituted one of the chief obstacles with which the British temperance worker was faced.

One of the things which appeared to have impressed Mr. Spence very favorably indeed since his arrival in England was the character of the English scenery, and the kindness and hospitality which he had met with. "It is beautiful," he said, "beautiful beyond anything I could have thought possible. One knows something of the Englishman's great love of home, but I can understand that feeling now as I never did before, since I have seen how entrancingly beautiful the English scenery really is."

BARGE FLEETS TO
BE REQUESTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—At a conference held recently at the office of Gen. W. W. Witherspoon, State Superintendent of Public Works, it was decided to ask the Federal Government, through the Council of National Defense, for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of 25 barge fleets, to consist of three tows and one power boat each. The request will be made as a military measure, owing to the threatened increase in freight congestion in the spring and the fact that the State Barge Canal furnishes an outlet from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seaboard. It is stated that if the fleets are increased as proposed, the capacity of the canal will be increased 10,000,000 tons annually.

RAILROAD GRANTS
YIELD A RETURNSubstantial Saving to Govern-
ment Accrues From Reduced
Rate Provided for Movement
of Troops and War SuppliesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—War's burdens on the railways that were built by Government aid through grants of public lands are heavy, according to a well-known government rate expert in the passenger department of one of the transcontinental lines. Landgrant railroads in all parts of the country are doing real work, and a deal of it in return for the immense acreage given by the Government in the early days of the country to encourage the building of transportation lines in the Middle West, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast sections. They are carrying troops and war supplies either wholly free or at rates far below their commercial rates, in accordance with the terms of the acts by which Congress subsidized their construction.

Some of these charters provided that transportation for the Government in war time should be entirely free; others fixed a greatly reduced rate, generally 50 per cent of the commercial revenue. These low rates, of course, apply only to those portions of existing railway systems which were built upon land grants. Where extensions or connecting links were constructed without such aid, the Government pays, as a rule, the commercial rate for such service. Competing lines, however, which have been built without government aid, are by agreement making parallel rates with the land-grant roads, in order to get a share of the vast war traffic and to aid in the tremendous task of war transportation.

These generalizations are well illustrated here on the coast by the Southern Pacific Railway lines, part of which were built with land subsidies, and part not. Thus the line from San Francisco to Portland consists of two portions, that from Oakland to Roseville, on which there was no land grant, and where the Government therefore pays for the service it gets, the same as other patrons,

and the larger section, from Roseville to Portland, where it pays nothing at all. Thus it costs the Government only \$2.08 to send a soldier to Portland in a tourist sleeper, whereas the usual fare is \$15.

On the other hand, the Southern Pacific's line to Ogden, as well as its mail line to El Paso, makes a considerably less reduction, because these lines are merely equalizing the passenger and freight rates of the land-grant roads included in the Santa Fé system, most of which were built upon such subsidies. The principal transcontinental lines thus aided were the Santa Fé and the Northern Pacific, both of which are obliged to carry for the Government on a 50 per cent basis, over the subsidized sections of their roads. The competing systems, not so aided, are meeting the cuts by rates that average the same.

"Averaging the rates," said the expert, "the Government gets a reduction approximating one-third of all its business as far as the Missouri River. East of Missouri River points the reductions average less, because of the smaller acreage granted to the original roads. Between the Missouri River and Chicago, however, it still is 16 per cent, while east of Chicago, without substantial land grants to influence the rates, the Government's work is done at a discount of about 5 per cent."

"The practical effect on transcontinental traffic is that the Government pays from 23 per cent to 25 per cent less than the regular rate for its transportation of troops or freight between the Pacific coast and Chicago, while for through business, from nearly 20 per cent."

"Another heavy burden imposed on the roads by the war is due to the fact that when they have to transport troops or freight in any direction, the Government requires that the entire equipment of the company's system shall be used, if necessary, to get dispatch. Thus general traffic has to stand aside, and is sometimes considerably delayed."

FAMOUS REGIMENT REPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The place of the old "Fighting Sixty-Ninth" Regiment in this state, now in the Federal service, is to be taken by the expansion of the Depot Battalion into a regiment of twelve companies for duties within the state only.

UNIFORMS STOP
ALL LIQUOR SALESLos Angeles Prohibits Any Form
of Dispensing Drinks in Pres-
ence of Men in RegimentsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Police Commission, headed by Mayor Woodman, has adopted drastic resolutions, already effective, providing that hereafter no civilian can be served with intoxicating drinks in any liquor establishments, including wholesale houses, cafes, saloons, clubs or other places where liquors are dispensed, if there is an American soldier, sailor, or marine present in uniform.

The Police Commission considered it necessary to adopt these resolutions because many patrons in civilian dress bought and passed liquor to men in uniform.

The resolution provides that any violation, or any act that may be construed as a subterfuge to violate the resolution, shall be cause for the revocation of a license.

Next week the City Council will consider a bone-dry ordinance for the harbor district, which, if adopted, will stop the sale of liquor in San Pedro and Wilmington, where several thousand soldiers, sailors and marines are stationed.

COAL HOARDING ALLEGED

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Local Union
1212, United Mine Workers, of Crowe-

Readers of this paper
who reside in
Los Angeles
and Vicinity

will obtain at our store,
the most courteous at-
tention at all times, and
be served in all depart-
ments with the finest
merchandise for men,
women, youths and
boys.

Married Frank
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
427-441 S. G. Avenue, 25
LOS ANGELES
60 years of serving the public

CARS ESTIMATED TO
MOVE POTATO CROPSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—More than 750,000 cars will be required to move the 1917 potato crop, the largest in the country's history, according to W. B. Scott, chairman of the southern department of the special committee of the national defense of the American Railway Association. The railroads are now engaged in moving the crop, Mr. Scott said. The movement started in September, and will continue until next April.

In his statement Mr. Scott says that 77 of the steam lines have accomplished in a single month the saving of 114,109 cars by increasing the average load.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The police of Rio de Janeiro have arrested an unidentified person who was found stealing grenades from the Gragoata Fort. The circumstances are being thoroughly investigated.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS ARE DULL AND IRREGULAR

Business Confined to a Comparatively Few Issues, and 'Net' Price Changes Unimportant—Pullman Is a Weak Feature

Comparatively narrow price changes occurred in the early part of today's short session of the New York stock market, but as a whole the list was heavy and there were a few substantial declines. Bethlehem Steel "B," International Mercantile Marine preferred, Studebaker and Union Pacific were off more than the average, and Pullman was weak at a new low level for the recent downward movement. Pullman's reaction amounted to 1 1/2 points.

The New York list was inclined to be soggy late in the first half hour. International Harvester of New Jersey was an exception and gained two points.

Stocks began to show some improvement shortly before the close. However, although some good net gains were established, trading was very quiet and confined to a comparatively few stocks. The weakest feature was Pullman, which dropped 3 1/2 points from Friday's closing price. Prominent in the advance were Harvester of New Jersey, Maxwell second preferred, People's Gas, Studebaker, Reading and Southern Pacific. A lagging tendency was shown by Utah Copper and Marine preferred.

New York total sales, 144,100 shares; \$1,750,000. For the week, 1,890,800 shares; \$17,598,000.

BOSTON RESERVE BANK'S STATEMENT

The condensed statement of financial condition at the close of business on Nov. 30, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund.....	\$825,000
In bank.....	32,506,000
5% redemption fund.....	1,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000
Gold with Fed. Res. agt.....	29,920,740
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.....	5,622,792
Bills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper.....	41,427,148
Member bank collateral notes.....	6,644,850
Bank acceptances.....	23,035,157
United States bonds.....	609,750
One-year Treasury notes.....	2,194,000
Three-year Treasury notes.....	2,194,000
United States certificates of indebtedness.....	262,000
Due from depositaries of public money.....	160,792,330
Due from other Fed. Res. bks.....	2,391,882
Federal Reserve notes on hand.....	2,391,882
National bank notes.....	16,000
Minted currency forwarded for redemption.....	220,810
Total resources.....	\$313,343,811
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in.....	\$5,745,700
Government deposits.....	172,512,444
Due to member banks.....	70,595,952
Federal Res. exchange drafts.....	49
Cashier's checks.....	211,804
Fed. Res. notes outstanding.....	63,640,740
Other liabilities.....	639,120
Total liabilities.....	\$313,343,811

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil.....	22c	18c	22c
Boston Ely.....	80c	75c	80c
Boston Mont.....	54c	54c	54c
Calendonia.....	41c	41c	41c
Calumet Jerome.....	15c	15c	15c
Crescent G. C.....	5c	5c	5c
Crystalline Copper.....	57c	56c	56c
Danahy.....	11c	11c	11c
Eastern S. S.....	11c	11c	11c
Deaghty.....	2c	2c	2c
Portuna.....	5c	5c	5c
U. S. A.....	17c	17c	17c
Goldfield Con.....	40c	40c	40c
Gold Con.....	64c	64c	64c
W. S. M. G.....	5c	5c	5c
Jerome Verde.....	87c	87c	87c
W. S. M. S.....	80c	80c	80c
W. S. M. T.....	30c	30c	30c
W. S. M. U.....	28c	28c	28c
W. S. M. V.....	70c	70c	70c
W. S. M. W.....	11c	11c	11c
W. S. M. X.....	32c	32c	32c
W. S. M. Y.....	20c	20c	20c
W. S. M. Z.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. A.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. B.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. C.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. D.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. E.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. F.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. G.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. H.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. I.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. J.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. K.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. L.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. M.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. N.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. O.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. P.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. Q.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. R.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. S.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. T.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. U.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. V.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. W.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. X.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. Y.....	22c	22c	22c
W. S. M. Z.....	22c	22c	22c

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Better Sentiment Obtains in the Markets, but Lack of Confidence Is Still Manifest—Government Financing Big Factor

There is undoubtedly a better sentiment in the financial markets, although confidence is still lacking to a great extent. Stocks rise occasionally, but do not hold their gains well, and yield easily to pressure. Bonds are selling at bargain prices, but do not invite much buying. It has been pointed out by various houses that investment opportunities such as obtain at present are to be had about once in a generation. The thing that seems to hold back the securities markets is the apprehension of further large Government financing. Were it known that the war would end within the next few months it would be an easy enough matter to figure out what could be done in financial matters, but when it is understood that the United States Government likely will come to the market for many billions more, the tendency is to hold off, in the prospect that still lower prices of securities may be had. This is emphasized by the belief that the next government loan will carry a 4 1/2 per cent interest rate.

The railroad stocks, particularly, have shown a disposition to lag this week. This has been attributed, in part, to the proposed pooling of freight business, and operations practically under federal control. Holders of railroad securities have an overabundance of pessimism in regard to their securities and are apprehensive lest Government control of the roads might mean dividend reductions. However, it has been pointed out that the Administration was now more than ever inclined to be fair with business of every sort, and that the proposed pooling arrangement should be a benefit to earnings rather than a detriment. The purpose of federal control is to bring out greater efficiency, and this being the case, there need be no fear as to the financial consequences.

It is estimated that the war is now costing the United States about \$33,740,000 a day, or \$12,316,000,000 a year. These figures are exclusive of loans made to the Allies. As the United States has been at war only seven months the daily cost is stupendous. What it will be when the United States Army gets into the fight with a million or two million men it is hard to calculate. The expenditures of the Allies have increased at a most rapid rate since the war began, and the longer the war lasts the greater will be the cost. That the country is well able to bear the burden is generally understood. The financial strength of the nation is indicated by the fact that although payment of only a small portion of the last Liberty Loan has been called, there has already been paid a total of about \$2,688,000,000.

It has been proposed, to overcome the objection, a real and insuperable one to some people, of the comparatively low return offered by Government bonds, that in connection with the next loan, or as soon as authority, if necessary, is given by Congress, Government annuities be offered, the terms based on rate of interest borne by the loan, and convertible into higher yield annuities adjustable to correspond with the higher rate of interest paid by the subsequent loan. It is pointed out that annuity offerings would attract savings of those who have no dependents, by offering them a high and safe return on their investments, with possibility of return being increased if subsequent loans bore a higher rate of interest. Annuities have been a popular form of investment abroad for many years, on account of the comparatively low rates of interest that have prevailed most of the time until the war. Details connected with such an offering would be comparatively simple and of small account in comparison with amount of money that the Government might derive from such an offering. By making such annuity payments inalienable and not subject to the claims of creditors, up to say \$10,000 a year, the investment would become attractive to wealthy business men, who might desire to insure themselves against the perils of business adversity by investing part of their fortunes therein. This feature would also appeal to the fathers of improvident sons by affording a means of safeguarding their future. The Canadian Government for some time has offered annuities to the residents of the Dominion, recognizing their desirability in promoting thrift. Some emphasis is placed in this proposal on the desirability of annuities to the individual, as it is hoped that by indicating the wide field that there is for annuity investments to show that the results to be expected, taken in connection with proper education work as to their merits by the Government, would justify offering them not only as a means of raising revenues for war purposes from sources that might otherwise remain untapped, but also as a means of encouraging thrift.

In connection with widespread approval of the New York stock exchange governors' recent action regarding illegitimate short selling, a serious situation which was handled in an admirable manner, it is not out of the way at this time to refer to the pride which members of the exchange feel in the part the exchange personnel is playing in the war. To date 66 members have voluntarily given up their occupations and donned uniforms. Numbers of others are engaged in civilian war work activities, Belgian relief work and others; and the sums contributed to these charities by exchange members run to large figures. Stock exchange money maintained a complete motor ambulance unit at the French front, consisting of 22 ambulances and equipment, as long as it was possible. Subscriptions to the Liberty Loans by exchange members and their firms approximated \$500,000,000.

Business in the money market is slow and narrow. There is very little demand except to satisfy the Government's needs. But there are no idle funds. Money is working day and night. There is no disposition, however, to force conditions which confront the banks. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Trading in time money shows slightly more activity, particularly in mixed funds, though dealings are still on an exceedingly restricted scale. A few loans have been negotiated on half-and-half collateral for 60 days at 5 1/2 per cent and for four months at 5 1/2 per cent. Industrial money is quoted 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent for 60 days, 5 1/2 per cent for 90 days, four, five and six months. Mixed money is 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 for 60 days, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent for 90 days, four, five and six months. There is no particular change in the commercial paper situation. Rates are practically pegged at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent for the best four and five months' maturities and 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per cent for six months and they are expected to remain at these figures for some time to come. Institutions are not much concerned with the rate. They enter the market only when they have available funds, with the result that trading has assumed a spasmodic character.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: As regards our general attitude toward the market, we see nothing to add to what we said last week. We should expect fluctuations, within narrow limits for some time to come, the ebb and flow being influenced chiefly by military and political developments abroad. If one has faith, however, in the ultimate victory of our cause, it seems to us that his natural inclination must be to purchase securities at this level. The point is, whether with the practice of strict economy—there is henceforth going to be enough buying power to back up this inclination to offset the offerings. We believe that there will be.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market is controlled by war developments, and operations are largely professional. The drastic liquidation of the last few weeks has produced a good technical position, through large reductions in loans. Still unsettled problems make tendencies difficult to formulate, and speculation is restricted accordingly. Prices of many desirable securities are unwarrantably low, from the investment standpoint.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: It is tolerably clear from conferences financial men have recently had in Washington, that the administration would frown upon any attempt to create any extended speculation for the rise on the New York Stock Exchange in the present condition of world affairs; it is also certain that until the outlook in several directions is somewhat more roseate, the big banking interests in New York would not encourage a bull market of large proportions. This unwillingness of the "powers that be" however, will not prevent security values from responding to favorable developments, and we should rather look for quicker response to be made to good news than to bad, for the reason that liquidation has been so severe and so complete in recent months.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Dividend reductions by copper companies have more than been discounted by present price levels for this class of securities and the good "coppers" are showing average income returns of 15 to 20 per cent at present price levels.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: In the field of investment bonds, at least, there seems to be an opportunity for the safe investment of funds on a basis which has not been presented for a generation. The present market level of prices for these securities is accompanied in most instances by a high degree of corporate prosperity, while in the past low quotations were the reflection of seriously impaired credit and a collapse of earning power. Little can be expected in the way of broadening markets and rising prices until the Liberty Loan payment of Dec. 15 is out of the way, but from the point of view of actual risk involved the general market appears to be a safer purchase than surface indications have led the public to believe.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Our deduction is that we are close to the turn of an epoch and that the next broad movement will be one of uplift, of recovery, of readjustment and of better treatment of the great railroad industry of the country by the country. We believe in buying the standard rails—the copper also, revalued, reorganized and to dividend abilities under government regulation of their commodity, in both cases.

There is some confusion on the "Street" regarding what the \$2,000,000 stock to be distributed as a stock dividend will carry subscription rights. It is understood that it will not. The stock dividend, as in the case of the regular cash dividend, is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 7. The meeting of shareholders to authorize the \$2,000,000 new stock is scheduled for Jan. 3. It is not considered likely that holders of record Dec. 7 would receive a right to subscribe to stock which is not to be authorized until nearly a month later. The new stock issue will undoubtedly be a straight 10 per cent offering to the present outstanding stock, amounting to \$101,512,500. The stock of record date for the rights will probably be Jan. 14, whereas the stock dividend is payable on the 15th.

FALL RIVER MILLS IN NEW HANDS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The American Printing Company has purchased all the property of the Fall River Iron Works Company. The transfer of the Iron Works Company property is the preliminary step in a consolidation of the new concern, under the name of the American Printing Company. Each concern is now capitalized at \$2,000,000.

THE Iron Works Company plant was established to make gray goods for the American Printing Company. It now has seven big mills with 485,288 spindles and 12,702 looms.

INCORPORATIONS IN DELAWARE

DOVER, Del.—Articles of incorporation have been filed here by the Arizona-California Consolidated, capital \$10,000,000; the Redondo Hermosa Harbor & Terminal Corporation, capital \$5,000,000; the Automatic Safety Car Step Company, capital \$5,000,000; the Tennessee Gas & Oil Company, capital \$2,000,000; and the Apex Petroleum Corporation, capital \$1,000,000; the United Sulphur & Development Company, capital \$3,000,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining 815
Buckeye Pipe Line 815
Illinois Pipe Line 192
Indiana Pipe Line 87
Midwest 117
Ohio Oil 292
Prairie Oil & Gas 420
Prairie Pipe 243
South Penn Oil 275
Standard Oil (Cal.) 229
Standard Oil (Ind.) 625
Standard Oil (Ky.) 330
Standard Oil (N.J.) 510
Standard Oil (NY) 257
Union Tank Line 85

COTTON PRICES

CONTINUE UPWARD

Still Higher Level Is Reached in the Market, Bullish Predictions Having Been Realized—Profit Taking Is in Evidence

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Still higher prices have been established in the cotton market during the past week, many of the old bullish predictions having been realized when the December deliveries worked above the 30-cent level.

The close Friday night was several points off from the best, with near normal relatively easy owing to reports that cotton was likely to be shipped here for delivery on December contract if warehouse room could be found to receive it.

Very few notices were issued against December contracts at the beginning of the week and it would appear that a number of firms were willing to take up tenders. Competition for the few placed in circulation and covering by shorts sent the price up to 30.50, comparing with 26.55, the low level reached on the break of late October, and 19.53 the low point of last September. The strength of the near position naturally exercised a sympathetic influence on later deliveries, but the two bullish features which were most discussed around the ring were the continued strength of the goods situation and the firmness of southern holders.

The news created an impression that manufacturers of cotton goods were able to sell their product for forward delivery at prices showing substantial profit above raw material values, and that spinners were hedging this forward business by purchases of contracts.

This theory was strengthened by the appearance of buying orders in the hands of brokers with trade connections on every reaction, while the scarcity of contracts was also increased by the steady absorption of buyers for Liverpool account.

As prices approached the level which was considered the maximum bullish view of a few weeks ago and which had been most generally talked of in connection with southern holding, the disposition to take profits on long contracts became more general. This gave the market rather an erratic and unsettled appearance toward the end of the week, and it was reported that southern shippers were making inquiries here as to warehouse room without finding much available. One story in this connection was that inquiries had developed offers of space in open piers in which cotton might be stored and covered with tarpaulins at 50c per bale per month. Private crop estimates issued during the week have ranged from about 10,500,000 to 11,258,000 bales, excluding lint. The Government's report will be issued on Dec. 11, preceded on Dec. 8 by a report from the Census Bureau giving the amount of cotton ginned up to Dec. 1. Estimates of the crop by members of southern cotton exchanges, so far as published, have averaged around 10,650,000 bales.

GENERAL ELECTRIC STOCK OFFERING

Prices at which General Electric Company rights are being freely traded in are based partly on conjecture, as the detailed terms of the forthcoming stock offering are not known.

There is some confusion on the "Street" regarding what the \$2,000,000 stock to be distributed as a stock dividend will carry subscription rights. It is understood that it will not. The stock dividend, as in the case of the regular cash dividend, is payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 7. The meeting of shareholders to authorize the \$2,000,000 new stock is scheduled for Jan. 3. It is not considered likely that holders of record Dec. 7 would receive a right to subscribe to stock which is not to be authorized until nearly a month later. The new stock issue will undoubtedly be a straight 10 per cent offering to the present outstanding stock, amounting to \$101,512,500. The stock of record date for the rights will probably be Jan. 14, whereas the stock dividend is payable on the 15th.

FALL RIVER MILLS IN NEW HANDS

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The American Printing Company has purchased all the property of the Fall River Iron Works Company. The transfer of the Iron Works Company property is the preliminary step in a consolidation of the new concern, under the name of the American Printing Company. Each concern is now capitalized at \$2,000,000.

THE Iron Works Company plant was established to make gray goods for the American Printing Company. It now has seven big mills with 485,288 spindles and 12,702 looms.

INCORPORATIONS IN DELAWARE

DOVER, Del.—Articles of incorporation have been filed here by the Arizona-California Consolidated, capital \$10,000,000; the Redondo Hermosa Harbor & Terminal Corporation, capital \$5,000,000; the Automatic Safety Car Step Company, capital \$5,000,000; the Tennessee Gas & Oil Company, capital \$2,000,000; and the Apex Petroleum Corporation, capital \$1,000,000; the United Sulphur & Development Company, capital \$3,000,000.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Atlantic Refining 815
Buckeye Pipe Line 815
Illinois Pipe Line 192
Indiana Pipe Line 87
Midwest 117
Ohio Oil 292
Prairie Oil & Gas 420
Prairie Pipe 243
South Penn Oil 275
Standard Oil (Cal.) 229
Standard Oil (Ind.) 625
Standard Oil (Ky.) 330
Standard Oil (N.J.) 510
Standard Oil (NY) 257
Union Tank Line 85

COTTON-SEED

RULING MADE

Texas Crushers Receive Permission to Forward October and November Shipments Outside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—Cotton-seed crushers of Texas who have deferred October and November shipments of cottonseed cake and meal destined to points outside of Texas, may go ahead and make those shipments, under a ruling just made by State Food Administrator E. A. Peden of Houston. The order releases only those shipments for October and November delivery, and leaves for settlement at some future date the question of shipments for December and subsequent delivery.

Robert Gibson, secretary of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers and the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association at Dallas, was notified of the Food Administrator's ruling in a telegram from Mr. Peden.

The ruling of the State Food Administrator is of tremendous importance to cotton seed crushers and dealers, as it permits them to fill back orders which for the time, under the joint agreement of cottonmen and crushers, were to have been deferred until the drought area of Texas had been relieved. At present the situation with reference to relief for the area of Texas and New Mexico affected by drought is working so well that the Administrator believes it well to permit shipments to go ahead, so long as they do not conflict with the program for relief.

EASTERN PAID FOR ITS CRAFT TAKEN

The Eastern Steamship concern has now received the cash for the three large boats which the Government purchased. The money is now on deposit for the six steamers actually sold. It involves a total of \$4,725,000.

The story recently appeared that the Government had chartered several Eastern Steamship Company boats. The only boats which the Government has actually taken under charter are the North Star and the Ramona B. Fuller. There has been talk that the Austin, North Land and Governor Cobb had been taken under charter. Although negotiations have been in progress for the Austin, nothing definite has been done and there is no way of telling whether anything will be done.

It is interesting in these days when Eastern Steamship begins to assume the proportions of a liquidating proposition to recall that the \$3,000,000 preferred stock, par \$100, is not only entitled to 6 per cent dividends, but shares equally with the common (par \$25) in any dividends above 6 per cent on that issue. There are about 64,000 shares of common outstanding.

DOMESTIC TRADE'S ACTIVITY SUSTAINED

Entering on the closing month of a most remarkable year, domestic business of the United States reflects sustained activity in many directions and underlying strength in about all its branches, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, which continues: "What is especially important, is the fact that fundamental general conditions are wholesome, and more so than a year ago, for the competitive and excited buying which was then so conspicuous a feature in certain quarters is now absent and the great rise in prices of some leading commodities has been checked through official action or from different causes."

There are still many drawbacks in the situation, however. The seriousness of the congestion in railroad transportation is evidenced by the unprecedented measures taken to relieve the pressure, and although producing facilities have been further improved and extended with much new capacity available, manufacturing operations are frequently hampered and outputs curtailed because of the delays in obtaining fuel and other urgently needed materials, or because of the shortage of labor.

TRACTION CONCERN IS TO DISSOLVE

TRENTON, N. J.—A certificate of dissolution of the Louisville Traction Company has been filed with the Secretary of State. The corporation was chartered in New Jersey July 3, 1903, with a capital stock of \$14,500,000, divided into 145,000 shares, of which 25,000 were preferred stock and 120,000 common stock.

MAHONING & SHENANGO RY. & LIGHT CO.

First and Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due November 1, 1920

Located in the big steel district surrounding Youngstown, O., which is one of the most important and busiest industrial centres in this country.

Earnings more than double present interest charges.

Price 94 and interest, yielding about 7 1/4%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

HELPING TO SOLVE

RAILWAY PROBLEM

Asserted Now Is Time for Business Men to Interest Themselves in Roads as Business and Not Political Matter

That the railway companies have not been run properly in the past is no reason why they should not be helped, under intelligent management, to do better in the future, says System in the December issue. Undoubtedly rails have been too much thought of from the financial and too little from the industrial standpoint.

When we entered the war, the railways had all but thrown up their hands; they had no adequate equipment nor had they money with which to buy. Since then by pooling all of their physical resources and being operated by a war board practically as one system, they have been able to shift facilities that on Oct. 1 the excess of unfilled orders from shippers for freight cars over and above the idle cars at different points was 70,380 compared with 148,427 on May 1. This is in the face of very much the largest business the roads have ever known. Cars are being loaded to capacity, freight trains are being moved forward with greater speed and loads are quickly removed. For the first time in history the railroads are beginning to use their capacity on modern lines.

The railway securities have steadily declined. Many complex explanations have been offered for the astonishingly low prices, but really the reasons are all but self-apparent. Investors are accustomed to certain net yields; not yield to the investor means the income after taxes have been deducted. Railway securities are selling at about the same net yield as before, when the investor's deduction for taxes is considered. To cover these taxes the gross yield—the capital return—must be higher and, of course, the price lowers. The decline has not been due to any intrinsic lessening of values, but is part of the whole adjustment which higher taxes involve. English securities have followed exactly the same course and probably when the war taxes are removed the securities will rebound to the price at which they will then yield the prevailing rate of interest. Never were so many bargains in good securities offered as now.

The point of this whole discussion is that now is the time for business men to interest themselves in the railways as a business and not as a political matter—to inquire into the workings of an essential department of business with precisely the same care that they give to the affairs of a power plant, on which they depend for power and which is not functioning properly. An increase in rates from time to time is only a stop gap and does not touch the basic regulation which today, every impartial observer must admit is fundamentally out of touch both with the requirements of business and the requirements of transportation.

Every business reserve should have in it a proportion of railway securities chosen with an eye both to investment and possibly to raising a voice in the affairs of a serving road. In this manner and only in this manner can business and the railways have the benefit of each other's experience and attain a sound coordinated cooperation. Legitimate railway financing is a concern of every man in business, for on the skill and propriety of that financing his own business success in no small measure depends.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC'S SHOWING

The United Gas & Electric Corporation reports for October and the 12 months ended Oct. 31, last, with these comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings.....	\$1,400,264	\$1,287,190
Net earnings.....	453,448	476,288
Balance for divs.....	171,577	204,381
Twelve months—		
Gross earnings.....	\$16,123,310	\$14,893,275
Net earnings.....	5,628,254	5,682,229
Surp for com divs.....	1,348,571	1,469,147

The company's balance left in renewal and replacement reserve for the year after deducting expenditures amounted to \$334,553, compared with \$414,616 in the previous year.

LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENTS BIG

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the fact that only two payments have been made by subscribers to the second Liberty Loan issue, more than \$2,688,000,000 of the total amount of the issue \$3,080,000,000 has been paid into the treasury vaults. As a result, less than \$40,000,000 remains to be paid.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MARINE-NAVY YARD
GAME POSTPONED

Football Contest Scheduled for This Afternoon at Soldiers Field Will Be Played Next Monday Afternoon Instead

The football game scheduled to be played at the Harvard Stadium this afternoon between the Charlestown Navy Yard eleven and the League Island (Pa.) Marines has been postponed until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Marine squad in charge of Capt. W. B. Sullivan arrived in Boston Friday evening and is quartered at the Hotel Lenox. E. W. Mahan, the former Harvard captain and star, is leading the Marine eleven and is confident that his team will make a strong showing against Coach L. H. Leary's sailors.

There are about 40 in the Marine squad and as some of them must report at Philadelphia Monday morning, and also to cut down the expenses of maintaining the men here over Sunday, Captain Mahan stated that all but about 15 of the men would be sent home tonight. The Marine leader said that the regulars would all be kept here and probably three substitutes who would be selected later.

COCHRAN TAKES
BILLIARD MATCH

Easily Defeats Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia in 18.2 Balkline Play by 2500 Points to 1351

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 18.2 balkline professional billiard match between Joseph Cochran of Chicago and Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, which came to an end Friday night, showed Cochran far in the van, the score in his favor being 2500 to 1351. In that single one of the nine blocks which composed the match did Mayer succeed in defeating his rival from Chicago, and in many of them the Philadelphia man was hardly a real contender. Cochran, after rather a poor start, awoke to the full power of his game after the first day and played billiards of the highest order.

The Chicago expert kept his best bit of billiards for the close of the match. While previous averages had many times mounted beyond the mark of 25, and once to 50, it was last night that Cochran attained the supreme heights when he established an average of 60 in the closing block of the match. He ran out his string of 300 points in just five innings, and two of those were really unproductive, the total of points in them being only 60. To bring the match to a close Cochran made an unfinished run of 164, which was the result of a magnificent display of the intricacies of billiard technique.

Mayer, too, rose to a better game than he had heretofore showed. He averaged 32 in the evening block, but while creditable, it was far from being enough to prove threatening to Cochran, who clicked off the points with speed and precision.

The play in the afternoon game was rather listless. Cochran averaged low for him, the mark being 17-12-14, while Mayer had 10-12-13. The highest run was made by Cochran, who gathered a cluster of 62 in the third inning. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME
Cochran—9 50 52 13 0 36 3 3 3 35 1 7 20. Total—250. High runs—62 and 50. Average—17-12-14.
Mayer—9 5 53 48 1 26 10 2 3 7 0 4 3. Total—142. High runs—48 and 33. Average—10-12-13.

EVENING GAME
Cochran—48 3 82 3 164. Total—300. High runs—164 and 82. Average—60.
Mayer—41 3 11 11 11. Total—128. High runs—55 and 41. Average—32.

LAKEWOOD PLAY
IN THE FINALS

N. H. Maxwell, Winner of the Qualifying Round Medal, Forced to Extra Hole

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Semifinal and final round matches are scheduled for today in the annual autumn golf tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. The first and second rounds were played Friday and extra hole matches kept the gallery interested. One of these was N. H. Maxwell, of Aronimink, forced to the nineteenth green before he managed to defeat Capt. C. K. Rockwell, of the home club.

The other survivors in the main division were H. M. Forrest of Lakewood, W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair, and A. J. McClure of Lakewood. Reekie finished his afternoon match against Jasper Lynch, the Lakewood veteran, in brilliant style. After being 4 up at the turn, he won the tenth in 2 and the next two in 3 each. As he had gone out in 40, he would have had a fine chance for a low score had the bye holes been played.

FIRST DIVISION—First Round
W. M. Reekie defeated Jasper Lynch, 6 and 5; A. J. McClure defeated L. G. Spindler, 4 and 3; N. H. Maxwell defeated Capt. C. K. Rockwell, 5 and 4; H. M. Forrest defeated F. P. Kimball, Deal, 1 up (19 holes).

Second Round
W. M. Reekie defeated Jasper Lynch, 6 and 5; A. J. McClure defeated L. G. Spindler, 4 and 3; N. H. Maxwell defeated Capt. C. K. Rockwell, 5 and 4; H. M. Forrest defeated F. P. Kimball, Deal, 1 up (19 holes).

RENSSELAER TO
HAVE GOOD FIVE

Veterans Form Nucleus Around Which Coach Reed Can Build Up His Basketball Team

TROY, N. Y.—Following the close of the football season, Capt. H. F. Parrott and Robertson, stars of last year's Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute basketball team, rejoined the varsity squad on the interior court, and with Noyes and Ewing, the two remaining veterans, already in form through weeks of practice, Coach Reed has the nucleus for this year's Rensselaer five.

The graduation of former Captain Woolsey leaves a vacancy at center for which there are several promising candidates, notably N. L. Nussbaumer '19 of Buffalo, a former Lafayette High School athlete; L. B. Raynor, D. J. Sullivan of Hudson and Walter Paddock of East Durham. Strenuous practice in the cage during the past week brought out a number of others from the large squad who are looked upon as likely candidates for some of the varsity matches. The include H. W. Plandreau, a sophomore from Mt. Vernon, who shows accuracy in shooting and passing; Behan, a clever guard with varsity experience; B. F. Reimers of New York, W. G. Cowie of Holyoke, Mass.; J. Van O. Richards, the new varsity football captain, and Mejia, a San Salvadoran of the senior class.

In the group of freshmen who show considerable speed and skill, the most notable are Sweet of Buffalo, who has just won his letter playing end in football; Curatola, a Brazilian student; L. W. Firstenberger of Agostia, O.; F. P. Calabrese, a young Philadelphia; E. L. Ford of Newport, R. I.; J. A. Lanning of Utica, Eric Larson of Islip, L. I., and Harold Barringer of Hudson.

Manager W. L. Hawks has arranged a particularly strong schedule, to which one or two other games may be added on the trips indicated. The schedule follows:

Dec. 8, Mahattan University at Troy; 15, Clark Tech College at Troy; Jan. 12, Union College at Schenectady; 19, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Troy; 26, Syracuse University at Troy; Feb. 2, Pratt Institute at Brooklyn; 9, Stevens Institute at Hoboken, N. J.; 15, Wesleyan University at Troy; 23, University of Rochester at Troy; March 2, Union College at Troy; 9, College of the City of New York at New York; 16, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

AUTO MEN WILL
AID GOVERNMENT

Manufacturers Pledge Support at Meeting—Pleasure Car Output May Be Curtailed Some

DETROIT, Mich.—Approximately 150 automobile manufacturers at a meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here Friday, pledged their support to the United States Government and expressed their readiness to turn facilities over to the Government as rapidly as required. In the meantime, it was decided, the manufacturers will keep their organization intact to conserve the greatest possible strength of the industry for present or future war needs of the nation. A telegram to this effect was sent to Daniel Willard, chairman of the War Industries Board at Washington. Some curtailment in the production of pleasure cars was predicted by speakers at the meeting.

Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, told the manufacturers that exports for the year ending June 30 were 64,634 passenger cars and 15,977 trucks. Including tires and parts, these exports, he said, were valued at \$133,411,000.

NEW YORK PLANS
TENNIS LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there will be a lawn tennis league formed next year composed of the largest of the metropolitan district lawn tennis clubs is now practically certain, following the proposal of such an organization at the annual meeting of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, held this week.

The league will be formed for the purpose of engaging in week-end matches during the season, and the following organizations will be invited to join: The West Side Tennis Club, New York Athletic Club, University Heights Lawn Tennis Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club and the Terrace Club.

A special plea to encourage and add to the number of the junior members of the Kings County Club was made by Charles Chambers, A. A. Leverich and Jesse Fuller, retiring members of the board of governors. Special inducements will be offered by the club to accomplish this, a greater number of tournaments being held than last season.

The following officers were elected: President, F. B. Ogilvie; vice-president, A. J. Murphy; secretary, J. W. Anderson; treasurer, A. H. Platt; H. L. Westfall, M. J. Morgenthau and Harry Lewis, board of directors.

BROOKLYN GETS PITCHER GRINER
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn National League baseball club has claimed Pitcher Daniel Griner from the St. Louis Nationals by the waiver route. Griner is a right-hander and was recalled by St. Louis late last season from the St. Paul club of the American Association. Griner first joined St. Louis in 1915, and after that season was released to St. Paul. Last year with St. Paul he won 15 and lost 10 games.

ATHLETIC NOTES

C. F. Ramsay of Ludington, Mich., has been elected captain of the Michigan Agricultural College football eleven for next fall. He plays left end.

G. T. Adee, president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, is now a major in the United States service having received his commission at Plattsburg.

West Virginia University is looking for a football coach for next fall and is said to be after Hugo Bezdek, coach of the Oregon team and manager of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club.

Another Dartmouth football star who has received a commission in the United States Army is W. J. Snow, fullback on the Green varsity a year or two ago. He is now a first lieutenant in the coast artillery.

S. M. Felton '13, one of the best football punters ever developed at Harvard, is another Crimson athlete who has won a captain's commission in the United States Army as a result of training at Ft. Monroe, Va. He was also a star pitcher on the Harvard varsity nine.

It is rumored that President J. K. Tener of the National League will again advocate a different system of dividing the player's share in the world series money. He believes that the players in the series get too much and that some of the money should be divided among the other club players based on where their team ends the season in the championship standing.

MOTORISMS

The State of Washington has 23,350 more motor vehicles than last year. The per capita ownership at present is one machine for every 17 persons, giving a total of 92,321 machines. The increase in passenger cars alone amounts to 46 per cent.

The Lincoln Highway entirely across Clinton County, Iowa, will be graded and gravelled within the next two years, if the expectations of Supervisor William White are carried out. This opinion was expressed at a recent meeting of the good roads committee of the Commercial Club of Clinton.

New licenses in the State of Minnesota will cost \$5 for three years, beginning Jan. 1, 1918. The former price was \$15.00. Motorcyclists will have to get tags for three years and the cost is \$3, as compared with \$1.50. The net proceeds from the sale of tags will go to the state road and bridge fund and gross proceeds are expected to reach nearly \$1,000,000 next year.

Automobile owners in several cities of Minnesota are offered service for the federal and state governments. This is in addition to the regular motor reserve. The organization is being carried on by R. B. Smiling, assistant secretary for the Minneapolis Automobile Trade Association, which organized the motor reserve. In each city a dealer is selected to enroll 10 car owners and to apportion the work when called on for transportation from representatives of either branch of government.

The unusual prosperity of Peru during the last 18 months has been reflected in the favorable automobile business of Lima and other cities of the Republic, says the United States Commerce Reports. An improvement in the roads in the suburbs of Lima may be attributed also to the larger number of sales of American cars during the latter part of 1916 and the first half of 1917. During 1914 and 1915 the demand for Peru was chiefly for low and medium priced machines, but with the general prosperity of the country, which is now quite evident on all sides, the demand for higher grade and more expensive cars is greater. Within recent months some of the finest American cars have been properly exhibited here, and the sales have been very satisfactory. No less than 25 cars of different manufacture are now to be seen on the streets of Lima. The total number of cars in Lima is about 600. Shipments of automobiles from the United States ports to Callao should be made by direct steamer, thereby avoiding transshipment, and delay at the Panama Canal.

The following freshman team men are regarded by Assistant Coach H. O. Page, who had charge of their team, as the best football prospects among the candidates who will be available for play next fall: J. F. Bryan, J. G. Coles, Howard Hales, Fred Kreitzler '21, in the backfield, and S. D. Isaly, S. B. Jamieson, R. K. Newhall, Wilson Stegeman in the line.

The election of a Chicago captain will be held next week, with it almost taken for granted that Higgins will be chosen. He was the chief star of this year in the backfield or the line, so his teammates are hoping the captaincy will insure his playing next fall.

CLARKSON WINS
BILLIARD MATCH

Defeats Henry 200 to 114 in a War Fund Contest—Victor Runs His Points Up Quickly

T. H. Clarkson and Chauncey Henry met Friday evening in Boston in a 200-point balkline billiard match and Clarkson won by 200 to 114. The match was the last of a weekly series and the proceeds were donated to a war fund. The total amount subscribed was \$100.

It took Clarkson some little time to get his game going smoothly as he was away for a slow start, but when he found his true form he ran the points up quickly. During the first 16 innings he averaged only six, but in the next four innings he scored 103 points which brought his average for the game up to an even 10.

In the nineteenth inning he made the high run of the game, 68. This was only 11 points behind the highest run made in the last national amateur championship tournament which was held in Boston last winter. It was the first game of, balkline billiards, while the distribution of points for the other five positions remain unchanged, second place receiving five points, etc.

CHICAGO PLAYERS
LIKELY TO ENLIST

Maroon Followers Expect Only a Few of This Year's Varsity Football Team Will Be Out for Next Fall's Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—While the varsity line-up of the University of Chicago football team will not lose many men by graduation at the end of the present school year, it is probable that the eleven which Chicago puts on the field next fall will be almost wholly a new one. The athletes of this year's Maroon aggregation, while on the average almost two years below the minimum draft age, are eager for war service, and some of them already are planning to enlist, which would leave gaps in the prospective alignment of the 1918 team.

The difficulties anticipated by the Maroon coaching staff for the team next season are the same as disclosed by a retrospective view of the season just closed. The difficulties center about the weak rush line, which is composed of men both inexperienced and light. In all but one of the 1917 games, Chicago's line failed to measure up to that of its opponents and unless new stars are forthcoming from a source not now known, the situation will be the same for 1918. Credit for the Maroon's unexpectedly good showing in playing out the 1917 season with only two defeats was given by the coaches to the alert work of Chicago's newly built backfield of four men who did not play in 1916.

The list of freshman players—not necessarily all of them of the freshman class—while it has men of promise as backfield players, is weak in material for the rush line, and the coaching staff in 1918 will be faced anew with the problem of developing a line which can keep down the scoring of rival teams. The team cannot afford to lose any more of its good varsity line men.

The two varsity players who will be lost by graduation are C. T. Brelors, captain of the eleven, and J. A. Bondzinski, who has completed his three years of varsity eligibility and will graduate from the university proper into its postgraduate department. Two of the best players—both stars of the newly built backfield—are subject to call in a war unit composed almost wholly of University of Chicago students, although it is doubtful when that unit will be summoned for war service. The two are C. G. Higgins '19, fullback, and E. F. Rouse '20, halfback. They were Chicago's best ground gainers through the season just closed. Both are under the draft age.

The other two members of this year's varsity backfield are Gale Block '20, quarterback, and F. M. Elton '20, halfback. They are very promising football men, and in 1918 will take up their gridiron careers where they left off, to the great satisfaction of the Chicago followers.

There were only two outstanding players on the Chicago rush line in the recent season. They were W. C. Goras '19, center, and C. C. Jackson '20, tackle. A brother of the latter, Lieut. P. W. Jackson of the United States Marines, who is now stationed in France or on route, was captain of the Chicago varsity eleven in 1916, and the younger Jackson may shortly follow him by enlisting. He would leave a great gap in the Maroon line-up of next year.

Other line players this fall who will probably return for another year are L. R. Mellin '19, tackle, and B. C. MacDonald '20, end. Two players who were unable to take part in all the games of the season just closed may be available for 1918, as they are uncertain of their war-time plans. They are S. W. Cochran '20 and G. F. Moulton '19.

NEW SYSTEM OF
POINT SCORING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new scoring system for the six-day professional bicycle race, which starts in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, has been announced by W. H. Wellman. Points will be awarded every afternoon and evening, during the three hours of guaranteed sprints, from 2:30 to 3:30 and from 8:30 to 10:30.

Six places are to be counted in each sprint during these hours, and the points during the first five days will be awarded as follows: Six for first place, five for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth and one for sixth.

On Saturday afternoon the leader in each sprint will be credited with 12 points, while second position will net five points, third four, fourth three, fifth two, and sixth one. On Saturday night, first place will receive 72 points, while the distribution of points for the other five positions remain unchanged, second place receiving five points, etc.

NO VARSITY HOCKEY
FOR PRINCETON MEN

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton University Athletic Association has finally decided that there will be no varsity hockey team this year due to the prevalent shortage of funds caused by the war. Later in the season there may be a few contests on Lake Carnegie, probably including interclass games.

At a meeting of all men in college who were interested in hockey and had had some previous experience, 30 men were present. They showed much enthusiasm for the formation of a team. Already offers have been received from St. Paul's School for a game during the holiday vacation. Owing to the conditions stated above, these plans have been abandoned and hockey will not be a regular sport this year.

RUTGERS' HONOR
ROLL IS LARGE

Many Athletes From Classes of 1913 to 1919 Are Among Those Serving United States

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—That Rutgers College athletes are doing their full share of war work for the United States is shown by a list of Rutgers men who are now in the national service compiled by the Rutgers war service bureau. It is known as the honor roll for Rutgers College and names the following athletes for the classes from 1913 to 1919 inclusive:

Football—H. M. Berginini, end, 1913, first lieutenant; E. D. Chase, halfback, 1913, private; J. B. Leslie, quarterback, 1913, first lieutenant; C. W. T. Overton, halfback, 1913, second lieutenant; E. B. Simmons, halfback, 1913, captain; C. S. Traver, halfback, 1913, inspector, ordnance; Theodore Van Winkle, guard, 1913, student; J. E. Elmendorf, quarterback, 1914, student; W. H. McCullough, guard, 1914, second lieutenant; C. R. Martin, quarterback, 1915, second lieutenant; R. M. Austin, end, 1916, seaman; W. L. Horne, halfback, 1916, student; S. L. Horne, halfback, 1916, second lieutenant; E. F. Rockafeller, halfback, 1916, first lieutenant; H. J. Rockafeller, end, 1916, second lieutenant; R. G. Sells, end, 1916, student; R. B. G. Sells, end, 1918, student; R. B. White, guard, 1916, student; R. O. Bowly, halfback, 1917, second lieutenant; J. K. Powell, end, 1917, captain; R. G. Aiken, catcher, 1916, private; W. W. Baer, outfielder, 1916, seaman; H. C. Berg, catcher, 1918, secretary Army Y. M. C. A.; J. B. Durand, third base, 1918, student; J. R. Riker, pitcher, 1918, second lieutenant; J. P. Waterfield, pitcher, 1918, seaman; N. G. Becker, second base, 1919, student.

Baseball—T. T. Barr, manager, 1913, seaman; C. E. Dennis, pitcher, 1913, student; J. P. Baer, catcher, 1916, private; W. W. Baer, outfielder, 1916, seaman; H. C. Berg, catcher, 1918, secretary Army Y. M. C. A.; J. B. Durand, third base, 1918, student; J. R. Riker, pitcher, 1918, second lieutenant; J. P. Waterfield, pitcher, 1918, seaman; N. G. Becker, second base, 1919, student.

Track—J. K. Folsom, pole vault, 1913, secretary Army Y. M. C. A.; Charles Hambrook, hammer throw, 1913, private; E. W. Luster, shot put, 1914, second lieutenant; Neil MacDougal, quarter-mile, 1914, second lieutenant; F. L. Walton, two-mile, 1914, second lieutenant; K. W. Wilkins, mile, 1914, private; H. V. Cory, broad jump, 1915, captain; J. C. Crane, half-mile, 1915, private; S. U. North, half-mile, 1915, private; J. P. Taylor, mile, 1915, seaman; J. M. Coleman, quarter-mile, 1916, private; D. C. Jenkins, mile, 1916, second lieutenant; C. H. Reed, quarter-mile, 1916, second lieutenant; H. C. Segur, hurdles, 1916, second lieutenant; D. M. Abt, quarter-mile, 1917, student; W. C. Boles, sprints, 1917, second lieutenant; H. L. Faint, two-mile, 1917, second lieutenant; C. H. Luster, shot put, 1917, second lieutenant; I. D. Butler, high jump, 1918, private.

COCHATO CLUB WINS
IN THREE STRAIGHT

By winning three straight points from the Maugus Club Friday evening, the Cochato Club made a good gain in the standing of the Newton Ten Pin Bowling League. The club was also the only team in the league to get a team total of 2700 or better, the Braintree bowlers making a total of 2787 with Pratt turning in the high three-string individual total of 628.

Arlington Boat Club, Hunnewell Club and Newton Club were the other winners, each winning two points at the expense of Commercial Club, Boston Athletic Association and North Gate Club respectively. The summary:

1 2 3 Tis.
Cochato Club..... 890 917 980-2787
Maugus Club..... 829 839 956-2623
Arlington Boat Club..... 786 916 932-2634
Commercial Club..... 906 855 825-2586
Hunnewell Club..... 919 908 798-2625
Boston Athletic Assn..... 911 885 831-2627
Newton Club..... 819 853 876-2548
North Gate Club..... 852 798 824-2474

Too Late to Classify
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Anna Van Buskirk Florence A. Stevens
(Formerly with the Spindle Shop)
Now is the time to learn that comfort, style and durability are found in the NU BONE CORSET. Prices from \$10.00 to \$25.00. Any corset cleaned and repaired. Boylston and Tremont Streets. Tel. Beach 929. LITTLE RIDGE, BOSTON.

EXPRESS
EXPRESS

149 TREMONT ST., Room 1006, Beach 32804.

MUCH INTEREST
IN CHALLENGE

Medford High School Headmaster to Decide About Another Game With Somerville

Followers of schoolboy athletics are just now watching with interest the outcome of the football challenge from Somerville High School to Medford High School. Medford High School won the Suburban League championship this year with a clean record of five victories and no defeats, taking the final game of the schedule from Malden 3 to 0 on Thursday. This gives Medford the right to play Manchester (N. H.) High School for the New England championship at Braves Field Dec. 8.

Medford's victory, however, has been challenged by Somerville High School, which finished in second place in the league standing. Medford was given the decision in the game between Medford and Somerville played at Somerville Nov. 10, the contest going as a 7 to 0 victory for Medford. Referee F. J. Hoey gave Medford the game, after Quarterback Cunniff of Somerville, in order to catch a forward pass, evaded a Medford player by running off the playing field, then back on to the field, where he caught the ball and carried it over the line for a goal. Referee Hoey refused to allow the goal, and the game went to Medford. Somerville protested Referee Hoey's decision in not allowing the goal to count, thereby allowing Medford to win. The Somerville boys claimed that there was no ruling in the book that covered the case, and therefore the running off the field by Cunniff was not illegal. A meeting of the league was held, and the referee's decision was upheld. Medford, therefore, is officially recognized as the 1917 Suburban League championship team.

This does not satisfy Somerville, however, and Faculty Athletic Manager J. L. Hayward has sent a challenge before Dec. 8 on a neutral field to settle the dispute as to which is the better team. He states that the game of Nov. 10 did not show which team is the stronger, as the contest was won on a referee's decision rather than on earned points, and that his boys think that another game should be played between the two teams to show which really is the superior.

Faculty Manager R. L. Kendall and Coach J. E. Mansfield of Medford are not at all in favor of another game with Somerville. They say that Medford has won the league title, and that they are willing to rest on the honors. Also they do not want to bring the team into a hard game before the contest with Manchester, with the chance that some of the boys would be put out of the game for the New England title. However, the affair has been put up to Headmaster J. D. Howlett of Medford, and coach, manager and team will abide by his decision on playing another game with Somerville. Mr. Howlett is not yet ready to make any statement.

There is also considerable interest in the report that the Scott High School eleven of Toledo may play the Somerville High School team in Toledo a week from today, in the event of Medford not accepting Somerville's challenge. A representative of the Toledo team will talk the plan over with the Somerville authorities this evening. The Toledo team wants to meet a strong Boston team in a post-season game, and the Somerville boys want to make the trip if they are not to meet Medford. It is fully expected that the athletic committee at Somerville will sanction the trip to Toledo.

WOMEN AID LIBERTY LOAN.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Women of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District are directly responsible for \$13,121,800 of the second Liberty Loan subscribed through the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, according to figures compiled at the bank and made public by J. W. Hoopes, in charge of the Liberty Loan campaign in this district.

DARTMOUTH STAR ENLISTS

KEENE, N. H.—S. W. Holbrook, Dartmouth left halfback, left Friday afternoon for the aviation training camp at Cornell.



"Overseas"
TRENCH COAT
\$25

Leather lined, moleskin outside—oilskin interlined—belt, four pockets—waterproof and warm—endorsed by army officers—as an excellent coat for field and foreign service.

Now Ready for Delivery

Scott & Company
LIMITED

340 Washington Street, Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET

Gainsboro and Hemerway Sts.

SUITE OF SIX ROOMS

Most conveniently situated near Symphony Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Art Museum and Back Bay Fens, and for car service to all parts of the city and suburbs.

All modern conveniences. Best of fire protection, janitor service and general care.

Apply

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.
87 Milk St. Room 45

Jamaica Plain

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

PAIMOUTH ST., 61, Suite 5—Light quiet sunny front, suite of 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, con. hot water. B. B. 2300-M.

ROOFING

Our Forty Roofing Experts

are prepared to furnish or repair promptly

Copper Roofs

or roofs of slate, gravel or any fireproof material

For ideas and estimates phone our Roofing Department, 312-313, 314, 315, E. B. BADGER & SONS CO., 60-75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Established 1890 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Beach 183

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

Roofers and Metal Workers

Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

Special attention given to repair of all kinds of roofing.

Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE

FOR SALE—In the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, 150 acres all improved; fine well and windmill, good house and outbuildings; citrus grove, bananas, pecans and other shade trees in the condition. For further information address J. P. JENSEN, Donna, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—KENTUCKY

FOR SALE—350 acres of Scott County (Ky.), farm, all in grass but 80 acres; two dwellings; located on the river, good fencing. G. D. FOX, Winchester, Ky.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—160 acres pine timber land in Trinity County, California, 812.60 per acre. Address W-19, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Attractive 6-room house overlooking Burnside Bay; large porch, electric lights, bath, hot water, gas, etc.; built by four, B. 200, Monitor Office, Boston.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Small farm, 5 to 10 acres, fronting on salt water, with a few head of cattle. Address C-20, Monitor Office, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET—VERMONT

WOODSTOCK. For rent the coming winter if taken at once, attractive home built on 100 acre tract, 14 miles from Woodstock, Vt. G. just remodeled; modern conveniences, completely furnished; fireplace, furnace and hot water heating, electricity, spring water; 5 chambers, large living room, dining room, den, ample outbuildings for horses and automobiles. Address HAROLD S. DANA, Woodstock, Vt.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, 10 Westland Ave., Suite 45—Pleasant furnished room in private family, modern apartment.

GAINSBOROUGH ST. — Newly furnished, beautiful room, electric lights, gas, etc.; kitchen privileges. Telephone B. B. 2123-M.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 100, Suite 1—Comfortable, furnished room in modern apartment; suitable for two people.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 8—Light and airy room; large closet, steam heat, hot water, light, continuous hot water; suitable for one or two. Tel. Back Bay 2123-M.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 8, Corner Harvey—Outside room, quiet, beautifully furnished; notes only; reasonable; references furnished. B. B. 4042-B.

IN PRIVATE family, sunny furnished room on bathroom floor; hot water heat, electric light, 1515 Highland, 18 Chestnut St., Malden, Tel. 171-W.

PLEASANT furnished room, 10 to 15 ft., in city school teacher or business woman; references; refs. required. Tel. Brighton 1803-W.

SEA OR HARBOR VIEW—Furnished room on bathroom floor; hot water heat, electric light, 1515 Highland, 18 Chestnut St., Malden, Tel. 171-W.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BACK BAY, 72 St. Stephens St.—Cheerful, beautiful room, centrally located in residential district; good home cooking. Tel. B. B. 2123-M.

EXCELLENT breakfasts and dinners, with well furnished quiet rooms. MRS. GUNN, 30 St. Everett St., Dorchester, Mass.

CONTINENTAL REPRESENTATIVE

BRITISH and Continental representative invites connections with firms desiring representation; 20 yrs. experience. Address: 12 Norfolk St., New York, N.Y.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins, catalogs, gold and silver coins, etc. Wm. H. HARRIS, 100 West 10th St., New York City.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Minn. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branches: Christian Science and Modern Nervousness, also Mental and Physical Hygiene. Sunday sessions: 10:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. Testimonial service every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

A Christmas Gift for Ma

HOWARD

When put up in a Christmas envelope with a dainty ribbon.

A Howard Dustless-Duster

is a novel, practical and acceptable holiday gift for any woman. Handy to mail. Sent postpaid anywhere in the U. S. in a Christmas envelope for \$2.00—and a child's duster given free with every purchase. Get an Auto Duster for Dad.

Ask for catalog of Howard Handmade Dusters and dust. The list's \$1.00. Women's \$1.50. CHILD'S DUSTER, \$1.00. **HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.**, 381 O Franklin St., Boston, Mass.



Indian Moccasin Slippers

Made of real leather, for all members of the family. No. 423 Men's \$1.50. Women's \$1.25 per pair postpaid in U. S. A. If your dealer cannot supply you send outline drawing of foot and shoe size with order.

ALGONQUIN SLIPPER COMPANY, 1221 Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—First-class, paying grocery in Chicago city of 15,000, sixty miles east of Chicago, doing splendid business on small investment at a low cost; excellent opportunity for right man; best reasons for selling. Address H. YOUNG, Box 116, La Porte, Ind.

FLORISTS

MODERATE PRICES

COMLEY, 6 Park St.

Tels. Haymarket 64 and 66. Lexington 64-W

FOR SALE

Grand Orchestral Harp

At a bargain. Inquire of HARRIET A. SHAW, 236 Bay State Road, Boston.

ELECTROTYPING

DICKINSON ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY (American Typographers Co.)
270 Congress Street, Boston. Tel. Main 236

PRINTERS

WILL & STEVENSON, INC.
PRINTERS BOLLERS
6 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 1519

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tileston & Hollingsworth Company
PAPER MANUFACTURERS
40 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 5170

ENGRAVING

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers, Engravers, Photo and Wood
11 Marquett St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200. Estab. 1500

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Three managers for three meat and provision cash stores in New York State; towns of over 5000 population; wages \$100 per month with commission; must have experience; also one first class bologna and frankfurter maker. Address HARRY M. SWAN, Inc., Hudson Falls, New York.

WANTED

All round hustling dry goods salesman over 35 years of age as general manager; references required; give full details of experience and salary desired; bright future for right man. **EMERY DRY GOODS COMPANY**, Danville, Illinois.

LINOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR

steady position for steady man; night, union; \$21. MORNING COMMERCIAL, Vincennes, Indiana.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED, Dec. 5, in school limited to 24 pupils requiring special training. Four other governesses are employed; an educated, refined young American woman for care and instruction of pupils of school hours. Four hours free in middle of day. All day monthly (Wednesday). Salary \$35 monthly, board laundry; room alone convenient; with that of three pupils requiring night and morning. Mention details and references in newspaper. Applications from a distance not considered. Address SEGUIN SCHOOL, Orange, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER and Cook

3 in family. Am. Protestant, wages \$20 to \$25 New York. Call mornings, HARVARD HOTEL, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

Fitted with experience as Editor-in-Chief of nationally-known trade papers; as Editorial Director of large traffic organization; and as Typographical Expert for U. S. Government. Highest references in connection with all former services. Thoroughly familiar with publishing details and office management; willing to follow-up systems and trade advertising. Well versed in newspaper management. Connection desired where above qualifications can be advantageously employed to mutual advantage. Address: E. G. W. WILSON, Chicago.

EDITOR—PUBLISHER

Wanted—Position as manager and buyer of shoe store or shoe department in Southern California, or would consider good line of shoes for same territory. Have had 25 years' experience as buyer and road salesman. Address C. B. Moore, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN and sales mgr.

wanted with established concern that will permit Chicago as headquarters. Refs. Addr. N. 27, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

would like to get in touch with large interests desiring a man of ability and worth. M. 27, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN with initiative and ability

desires pos. as junior accountant (mch. or priv.) in any locality. Address MARK L. GROSCH, 30 W. Maple Ave., Noblesville, Ind.

WILL operate a small, well equipped farm

in any locality. Address MARK L. GROSCH, 30 W. Maple Ave., Noblesville, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Wanted—Position as companion, child's nurse or attendant; reference. Addr. MRS. L. G. MILLER, 210 First Ave., Three Rivers, Mich.

WOMAN of refinement desires position

of light housekeeping and general work; small pay in good home. Addr. T. 16, Monitor, Boston.

ARTIST, well-known landscape painter

and teacher desires position; private school or book and art shop; exp'd. V. 18, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXPERIENCED CAPABLE WOMAN

desires sewing, \$1.50 a day. MRS. LIBBY, 33 Stanley Ave., Medford, Mass. Tel. 2028-B.

COLORADO WOMAN

desires laundry to do at home, place or house; refs. Addr. Mrs. Gertrude Alb. 11 West 10th St., New York City.

REFINED GIRL

desires position as child's nurse or companion to lady. Write WITNEY, 148 West 10th St., New York City.

POSITION desired as trimmer in millinery

department. Refs. Address V. 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

Classified Advertising Rates

General Classified: 50¢ an agate line. Local Classified: 10¢ an agate line. In setting space, figure space words to the agate line.

BOOK HOLDERS

3 Styles Markers The T or Bar Style \$1.50

MARKILO (MARK-KEE-O)

The Answer to Your Marker Problem The Kilo, \$1.00.

THE CASE THAT OPENS THE BOOKS BEFORE YOU



The above case is unique and original in design. Besides folding into the compact form shown, it is, when opened, a holder for the books which keeps them in a correct reading position for the Reader School and Tourist. It lies perfectly on a table or flat surface, or can be held in the lap. Size when closed—7 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches. Space for markers. Morocco \$7.50. Seal \$10.00. Catalog with full particulars and sample Kilo marker and quantity price on request. NOTICE—Beginning Dec. 1 these prices do not include the cost of express or postage. Please include same in remitting. Patent applied for.

G. PERRY, 5481 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STATIONERY

Penmanship

ENVELOPES 25 for \$1.00 8 dozen \$3.00

Harmony Reflected in Movement and Form

WHAT THEY SAY:

"The writer has had considerable work done by professional penmen of Canada and United States, but in artistic finish none has surpassed the superb grace and beauty of the lines of Baker's Penmanship. Send specimen of your writing with \$1.00 for a special trial lesson by mail."

BAKER, "THE PENMAN," 210 1/2 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Can. Telephone Main 110.

BOOK MARKERS

BIBLE STUDY

is much simplified by the use of "VERA" MARKERS

Transparent, light in weight, self-adjusting, durable, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special sizes made to order. A sample of the "VERA" MARKERS, Potter's Handy Helper, consisting of imported charcoal and eraser, \$1.00.

G. J. KODILLA, 1916 Cedar Road, St. B. BALTIMORE, U.S.A.

BOOKS

BOOKBINDING

Binding and re-binding of every description. Magazines, pamphlets, etc. See books, folios.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

WM. S. LOCKE, 25 DORR SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Main 1274. Passenger Elevator

BOOKS, Old and New

Subscriptions Taken to All Leading Foreign Periodicals

We purchase complete libraries of any class, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.

SETH & MORGAN, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS, 4 Park Street, Boston. Phone your order. Haymarket 418

BIBLES

Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield St., Mail Address 12, Bowdoin St.

DUDLEY & HODGE, BOOK BINDERS, Edition and Miscellaneous, 599 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Tel. Main 2907

JEWELERS

Emblem Jewelry

J. C. Derby Company (Incorporated)
25 No. Main Street, CONCORD, N. H.
Illustrated catalog on request.

STERLING SILVER

at Popular Prices

Hundreds of useful articles and attractive novelties. Illustrated catalog on request.

G. H. FRENCH & CO., Manufacturing Silversmiths, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Repairing and Remounting Cash paid for gold and precious stones. **ESTHER NUNBERG**, 185 Tremont Street, Opp. Park St. Church, Boston

W. E. ZAYLOR, 6 Bromfield St., 35 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

TRINITY COURT DINING ROOM, 175 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON Open from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Table d'Hote Dinner \$3.50 to \$5 P. M. 75¢

Under same management Kensington Lunch Room, 687 Boylston Street.

LUNCHEON, 11.30 to 3 P. M.

LUNCH ROOMS

Bluebird Dining Room, 265 Boylston Street, Boston

Open 11:45. Luncheon a la Carte. Full Course Dinner, \$2.50 to 7:30 P. M. BEST HOME COOKING

LAUREL JOHNSON, Proprietress

LUNCH

For a Good Meal Go to **FRANKLIN'S**, 1200 Lexington Street, Boston

Letting in take out

Call Brookline 358

HENRY C. BELL, THE LOWMEAD COACH, 75 Francis Street, Brookline

USED CARS

USED ELECTRICS

AT FAIR PRICES

Expert Overhauling and Battery Work **E. Y. STIMPSON**, Agent

DETROIT ELECTRIC, 430 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, B. B. 5223-5224

AUTO SERVICE

DODGE enclosed car to rent by the hour, day or week. Call **TURNER'S GARAGE**, Brookline 4570. Resident Tel. Brookline 4520-32.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright



Black Silk Stove Polish

is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your money or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

THERE'S A SHINE IN EVERY DROP

Get a Can TODAY

TOOTH PASTE

Burill's TOOTH POWDER

IN EITHER FORM 25c

Long advertised to Monitor readers and appreciated as a reliable, effective dentifrice, "Burill's" contains none of the cheaper cleaning agents. Only the best of material is allowed to enter into its composition.



FURNITURE

MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 7 Arch Street, Boston

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Lowest rates for late models. Free ribbons and repair during rental. Money back guarantee. **AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.**, 119 Franklin St., Tel. Main 166

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Rubber Stamps and Stencils **DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS**, 178 Washington Street, Tel. Main 7128

RUG CLEANERS, **COLGATE SERVICE, Inc.**, ORIENTAL RUG MERCHANTS AND RENOVATORS, Residential Vacuum Service, Phone 1000 Beach

CARPET CLEANING

NEW YORK CITY

MOVING AND STORAGE

Helping Lift Van On Board Steamer

MARKETS

R. STEINTHAL, CHOICE MEATS, 641 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 91st-92d Sts. Branch of Far Rockaway

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY

ROOMS TO LET

CENTRAL PARK WEST at 92ND ST.—Large comfortable rooms; park view; high class apartment; breakfasts. Phone Riverside 5476.

DOUBLE and SINGLE OUTSIDE ROOMS in elevator apartment for business men or women. Telephone Schuyler 8182.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

THE GIFT SHOP and WOMAN'S WORK EXCHANGE, 609 Ninth St., Bet. 7th and 8th Aves., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

St. Augustine, Fla.

Furnished houses for the winter season. City properties, farm, stock and timber lands. FOR SALE. A. L. SLATER, 8 Granada St.

CHICAGO

HOLIDAY GIFTS

The World's Best for appropriate Christmas Gifts



SETS

Sewing—Scissor—Manicure—Work—Shaving—Traveling—Tool—Toilet—Carving

Table and Silverware Military Requisites Pocket Knives, etc.

COAL

Susquehanna Anthracite
Sterling Pocahontas
O. S. RICHARDSON
COAL COMPANY, 203 South Dearborn Street, Telephone Harrison 4217

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

GROCERIES AND MEATS
Suehlsen's Market House, 3711 N. HALSTED, CHICAGO, Tel. L. Y. 1093

JEWELERS

SPECIAL ORDER WORK IN PLATINUM

from original artistic designs. Any article of jewelry furnished at moderate price. Watch cleaning and repairing by expert watchmaker. Chicago—Business phone Central 2141, residence phone Oak Park 808.

S. S. HAINES, 609 Columbus Memorial Bldg., 31 W. State St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, Painting, Decorating and Paperhanging, Paints, Glass and Wall Paper, 1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, Telephone Diversey 4294

SHOES

1002 Framheim SHOES, E. 63d St.

PRINTING

KENFIELD-LEACH CO., BOOKLETS, Publications and High Presswork and Illustrations, 445-447 Plymouth Court, Phone Harrison 931—All departments.

CLEANING AND DYEING

DAVID WEBER, THE MAN WHO KNOWS, Phone Douglas 3204

COAL AND WOOD

BENN RIGEL, Contracting & Supply Co., Inc., COAL AND WOOD, AVERNE, Phone: Hammel 328

GROCERIES AND MARKETS

Twentieth Century Grocery, Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, DELICATESSEN, CENTRAL AVE., Tel. Far Rock 1300-1301

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Framery, INTERIOR DECORATING of the better sort, Household Dry Goods Moderately Priced, Central Ave., Far Rockaway, Tel. 131

MULRY HARDWARE COMPANY

300 CENTRAL AVENUE, Tel. F. R. 414-415

Useful Holiday Gifts

Cutlery, Aluminum Ware, Carpet Sweepers, etc. 5% Discount on all Cash Purchases

PLUMBING

PHILIP P. SCOTT, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Telephone 372

PAINTING AND DECORATING

THOMAS P. ROGAN, DECORATING AND PAINTING, 370 Central Avenue, Tel. 1395 Far Rock

JOHN P. POLEY, DECORATIONS AND PAINTING, Central Ave., Telephone 384 Far Rock

WM. H. MILLER, Decorating and Painting, Phone Far Rock 2710, Richmond B. 1447-B

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS

MAX BORCHARDT, Carpenter and Builder, John Street, Tel. Far Rockaway 923

FLORISTS

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN, Central Avenue, Tel. Far Rock 642

JEWELERS

C. I. BIEDERMAN, JEWELRY AND REPAIRING, 367 Central Avenue, Tel. Far Rock 2012

ICE

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

VIOLINIST TALKS
ON TONE-MAKINGMr. Zimbalist Refers Volume of
Sound to Native Gift of Per-
former—InterpretationsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Success with the violin depends in great measure on the performer's having a native knack at handling the bow, according to Efrem Zimbalist, who, in the course of his appearances as recital player and as soloist with orchestra, has proved himself to have especial authority on questions of tone and technique. Violin honors are far more easily won, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by a player who has a natural talent for bowing than by a player who has not such talent and who is obliged, in order to overcome his want of it, to resort to cleverness.

"Elegance of the bow," he declared, "is usually a gift for which the artist can claim no credit. Ability to manage the bow in a way to bring out a full tone can be acquired by study only up to a certain point. Although some great violinists have had trouble with the bow and have attained a mastery after a shrewd manner of their own, their experience does not change the situation. We may confidently say, just the same, that a good bow is an endowment with which training has very little to do. And while a good bow and a consequent large volume of tone depend on a knack which the player has to start with, they do not in the least depend on physical strength, since a man of great muscular power may have a weak tone, while a man of insignificant bodily frame may have a loud tone.

"It is all in the wrist. It is not in the upper part of the arm, where it perhaps seems to many persons to be. The right way of bowing is for the player to give the upper part of the arm as little as possible to do. The action of the wrist makes the tone; and even there strength is not the consideration. As for training, that, as I have said, has but a moderate influence, contributing perhaps two-thirds of the whole result."

Having thus noted his views on the part that the bow arm has in violin playing, as producing the tone, the artist made brief parallel comment on the left hand and the problems of the finger-board, remarking: "Finger technique divides itself into the natural and the mechanical kinds. The player who has natural ability with his left hand performs well after a fair amount of practice, and he develops rapidly. On the contrary, the player who has not this ability achieves his object only by doing much hard work, and then by doing more, and invariably the one who has a natural technique gives greater pleasure to listeners than one who has a made technique."

The violinist did not for a moment maintain that a player, just because he may be endowed with facile wrist and fingers, can win the approval of listeners for his performances. Playing must have inspiration, he noted; otherwise, capacity for tone production and ability at execution come to nothing.

Going into the subject of interpretation, "We may look at it in so many ways," he remarked. "One way of thinking, interpretation is what the individual artist may choose to make it; while another way of thinking, it is something fundamental and invariable, regardless of the performer. Take the works of Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms, for example. They belong in a certain frame and cannot be taken out of that frame by any interpreter, no matter how sure of himself he may be. Performing them is like reciting scenes from Shakespeare. There is a base of tradition which the artist must recognize and on which he must stand. But take pieces by composers of today and the case is different. With them no tradition exists; and the performer's success in presenting them is only a question of his getting his hearers to accept his views.

"In all our comparisons of old with new works, we have to bear in mind that the old ones were written simply and must accordingly be kept simple; while modern ones are complex in conception and structure, and on that account give the interpreter wide scope. We shall always be on the side of safety if we remember that the interpretation must stay within the composer's idea, and we shall protect our own independence if we remember that it does not have to be kept in fixed groove. At least 100 interpretations, I should say, are possible for the Beethoven violin concerto, all of them respectful to the composer's meaning.

"So the performer, while acknowledging his obligation to the composer, can always put something of himself into his playing; he can admit the composer's right to individuality and at the same time he can express his own individuality. The great thing for him to do is to change himself with each piece he presents. He must get into the mood in which the composer wrote."

In regard to moods, the violinist was inclined to disapprove of the nationalistic mood which has characterized much composition of modern times. He said that he respected the nationalistic spirit in music but that he did not thoroughly like it. "Nationalism in composition," he commented, "is a pleasant enough thing, though it does not belong to world literature. The writings of Bach and Beethoven are of the world and not of Germany alone. And for that reason they interest hearers profoundly. On the other hand, the writings of Rimsky-Korsakov, being strictly Russian in spirit,

evoked an interest that hardly goes beyond curiosity.

"It is with pieces of music as with pictures. The message of some of them goes outside the country which produced them, while the message of others stays right at home. Nationalism in art, according to my opinion, is wrong. It may have brought a good deal of charming music into existence, but it has fostered feelings that have not been beneficial."

PIANO LESSONS GIVEN
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Piano classes in the public schools are now in their second year of successful operation here, under the direction of Miss Inez Field Damon, supervisor of music. The classes have been in the immediate charge of Miss Annie M. Johnston, assistant music supervisor. The children take lessons once a week in classes of four, each pupil having 15 minutes at the keyboard. Members of the classes who have no piano at home or who cannot obtain the use of a neighbor's instrument, are allowed to use the school pianos for practice, each child being assigned his regular practice period and paying a small fee. The children in the classes are from six to 14 years of age.

Besides the piano classes, there are after-school violin classes, which were organized three years ago and have been taught by Mrs. Charles Wheeler. The pupils in these are grouped in classes of not less than 10 or more than 20, each pupil paying 15 cents a lesson. As a result of the start, received in the violin classes, about 150 boys and girls of Schenectady are now taking lessons from private teachers. An outgrowth of the violin teaching has been a development of an orchestra in the high school which has given concerts and has purchased musical instruments, musical reference books and phonographic records for the school from the proceeds.

In the high school, credit is given for outside music study. This plan makes it possible for a musically inclined student to continue, uninterruptedly, his study of music, and at the same time to graduate from the high school. Such students have to comply with certain conditions and present themselves for examinations twice a year. These examinations are under the direction of the supervisor of music.

In order that the children of the public schools might have opportunity to hear good music, a series of concerts especially for them was given last year; and a similar series is planned for this year. Each child pays five cents admission to these concerts.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberholfer, conductor, showed its patriotism by giving a free concert at the Auditorium, to which only officers and enlisted men were admitted. More than 2000 soldiers from the training camp and the army regiments at Ft. Snelling attended. The orchestra played Meacham's "American Patrol," Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," Liszt's "Les Préludes," and the national anthem.

In both Sunday's and Friday night's symphony concerts, members of the orchestra were the soloists, George Klass, second concertmaster, playing at the popular concert and Richard Czerwinski, concertmaster, and Karl Scheurer, viola, at the concert on Friday evening here and on Thursday evening in St. Paul. The Sunday program included the two central movements of Dvorak's "New World" symphony, the Vieuxtemps concerto for violin, No. 4, in D minor, the intermezzo from Massenet's "Werther," Foote's "Aubade," with Bruno Labate playing the oboe solo, and Glazounoff's "Scènes de ballet."

Mozart and Brahms were the only composers represented on Friday evening's program, which comprised the "Magic Flute" overture and the concertante symphonie for violin and viola, by Mozart, and the symphony No. 2, in D major, by Brahms. Mme. Florence Macbeth gave a recital on Thursday evening at the Radisson Hotel. The event was hurriedly arranged when it was found she would be here on Thanksgiving Day while returning to the East from a western tour.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Symphony Orchestra opened its regular season on Friday, Nov. 16, with Mme. Louise Homer as soloist. The new concertmaster, Michel Guskoff, also made his debut. The program was as follows: Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; aria, "Ombra mai fu," from "Xerxes," Handel; aria, "Che farò senza Euridice" from "Orpheus," Gluck; symphonic poem, "Viviana," Smetana; "Schéhérazade," Rimsky-Korsakov.

At the popular concert held on Sunday, Nov. 18, Walter Chapman, pianist, assisted. The program was: March, "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar; overture, "Zanetta," Aubert; concerto for piano and orchestra, MacDowell; Spanish serenade, Albeniz; suite, "In Holland," Grieg; andante cantabile, for string orchestra, Tchaikovsky; rondo, "All' onegrese," Haydn.

The St. Louis Paganini Choral Society presented Haydn's "Creation" at the Odeon on the evening of Nov. 20. The society has 200 trained voices and is under the direction of Frederick Fischer. Olive Kilne, soprano, and William Wheeler, tenor, received much applause.

ACTION DEFERRED IN
CASE OF DR. KUNWALDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—In view of the objection of people in Pittsburgh, Pa., to the appearance of Ernest Kunwald as conductor of a concert scheduled to be given in that city by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the managers canceled the engagement altogether. Disapproval of the conductor was expressed on the ground of his Austrian citizenship. The Cincinnati Orchestra Association holds Dr. Kunwald's resignation but has not accepted it. Mrs. Charles P. Taft, the president of the association, has issued the following statement:

"For some time I have had in my hands Dr. Kunwald's resignation as director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, on the ground that he did not wish his personality to be in any way detrimental to the interests of the orchestra. I have been unwilling to make it public still, less accept it, being convinced that Cincinnati's musical interests could scarcely receive a severer blow than to lose the services of Dr. Kunwald. His musical genius, and his unswerving loyalty to the city during the five years he has been with us have made our orchestra one of the best in the country. Its decline from its present high standing would affect injuriously every educational interest in the city, both public and private.

"Dr. Kunwald has always considered himself the conductor of an American orchestra, and has voluntarily fulfilled every requirement belonging to that position.

"On account of the recent attitude of some of the Pittsburgh authorities I feel that in justice to Dr. Kunwald the public should understand his position.

"The matter will be given careful consideration by the board of directors of the association.

"ANNIE SINTON TAFT.
"President, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra Association Company."

GUILD OF ORGANISTS
SHOWING ACTIVITY

On April 13, 1896, the cause of good organ playing in the United States received a strong impetus. For on that date an organization was formed by 145 prominent organists, scattered throughout the country, for the purpose of elevating the work of the organist, through a higher standard of efficiency, to a permanent professional standing. Among the original founders were Dudley Buck, Samuel P. Warren, Horatio Parker, Gerrit Smith and Arthur Foote, all of whom have contributed to the advancement of organ music.

The American Guild of Organists thus formed with headquarters in New York, N. Y., has increased its activities through the agency of many chapters in the United States. It has been bringing about a better and more lively recognition of the art of organ playing, and acting as a stimulus to students who may aspire to the degrees, conferred by examination, of "Fellow" and "Associate." It would seem, however, that the efforts of the guild have been confined too much to academic achievement, with a consequent restriction of its scope and influence. This must have been the general feeling when another organization, the National Association of Organists, was formed some 10 years ago, apparently with the object of furthering the interest of the public in organ music. In any event, the National Association is composed of an ever-increasing number of good representative organists, whose efforts have been to enlarge and amplify the interest of both the player and the listener, and to bring the organ into popular acclaim. The National Association of Organists has to its credit a magazine of its own, called "The Console," and it is an established factor in the legitimate objects and projects of the "organ world."

There is, of course, and never has been, any essential conflict between the two societies, but in view of the fact that the association issues a publication, it is interesting to note that the guild, beginning in January, 1918, will publish a monthly magazine, to be called "The American Organist." The announcement says that it will be an educational, professional magazine, devoted exclusively to the organ profession. A forecast is made that there will be a remarkable development in organ activities after the war, and the stand is taken that the publication of "a dignified, worthy, technical magazine" will be a helpful and wise provision for the future. The magazine is to be edited by men of highest professional ranking.

Another innovation is announced in the formation of a registration bureau, for the benefit of capable organists who are seeking a position, and for those holding minor positions and looking for advancement. Communication both with the church needing an organist and with the applicant is solicited, and it is further announced that there will be no charge whatsoever, either applicant or employer, the guild being disinterested financially.

There is also a convention advertised, the second in the history of the guild, to take place at the College of the City of New York on Dec. 26, 27 and 28. Included among the recitalists to be heard at the convention are Charles Heinrich, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Will C. Macfarlane, of Portland, Me.; W. Lynwood Farham, of Boston, Mass.; Gaston M. Dethier of New York, N. Y.; and Charles M. Courbin, municipal organist of Springfield, Mass. The lecturers will include Dr. MacDougall of Wellesley College, Frederick Schlieder of New York, N. Y., and R. Huntington Woodman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RACHMANINOFF
WORK PRESENTEDRussian Composer's Second Sym-
phony Performed by Or-
chestra, Dr. Muck Directing

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, Conductor—Seventh program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Nov. 30, 1917: Rachmaninoff, symphony in E minor, No. 2, op. 27; Mendelssohn, overture, nocturne and scherzo from "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, op. 61.

The second symphony of Rachmaninoff is conceived in such large architectural terms and it has such a complex framework, that listeners in the first minutes of its performance can hardly help being at a loss what to make of it. And yet, vast though it is, it proves in the course of interpretation to have a frank unity of plan that makes everybody like it. By the time it is three-quarters presented, anyone can plainly see that it is merely an adaptation of the musical forms in which Beethoven wrote his symphonies, sonatas and quartets; that it is a four-movement composition, with opening and closing allegro movements of rather strict, though exaggerated, contour; and with intervening scherzo and slow movement. It is found, indeed, to be as clear in its general scheme of contrasts of the intellectually pondering mood, and the humorous, the romantic and the triumphantly achieving moods as any symphony in the repertory of Mozart or Haydn.

So there the symphony in E minor stands, a modern edifice in gleaming stone, towering above little brick structures of a century and a half ago, and serving its busy, industrial purpose as inevitably as those structures of low roof and modest tower in its shadow served the exigent, empiric purpose of a past day. Really, the method according to which this Twentieth Century symphony is put together is intelligible enough to those who have watched the setting-up of concrete posts on a town building site, who have stood by when steel timbers were laid across, and who have noted floor rise upon floor until height found its proportion to base. The only thing about the architectonic pile of the Russian composer that is hard to understand is the overblown instrumental covering. This is elaborated into so many ramifications of ornament and forced into so many pretensions and contradictions of design, that people perforce wonder whether the builder is working in the Egyptian, the Greek, the Romanesque or the Gothic style.

Perhaps such a condition is necessary in the making of symphonies today. It may be that a scheme of melodic structure so simple and strong as Rachmaninoff's would appear bald and angular unless masked behind a rich ornamental facade, responding to an academic notion of decorative beauty, to some fashion of investiture authorized by the Beaux Arts professors. At all events, the themes of the symphony played on Friday afternoon are dressed up in some of the most showy sonorousities that have yet been contrived. The melodies and harmonies of the piece are clothed with an almost measureless wealth of orchestral sound.

How studiously the climaxes are plotted! With what regularity, and still with what variety, crescendo succeeds crescendo! Tone-colors are mixed, to the gaining of all-transparent effects imaginable, but never is a touch of indefiniteness or of impressionism allowed. This painter is especially skillful in his use of the violin tints, knowing how to keep their individuality even when using them for background. He is skillful, furthermore, in keeping his string, wood and brass choirs distinct and in preventing any department of tone from becoming submerged.

Which means that Rachmaninoff is a master of the technique of tone balance, though he is better at balancing masses of tone than in setting off a single voice against a group of voices. One of the most noticeable solo exploits in the symphony is the passage for clarinet, in the slow movement, which intrudes itself in a rather forlorn, detached and unpersuasive manner.

The symphony was a selection to call out the best powers of the conductor and the players, and the interpretation of it was among the noteworthy accomplishments of the first two months of the season. Necessarily its splendors of tone made the overture, nocturne and scherzo of Mendelssohn, which entered into the second

FOR SALE

At low price and on easy terms, a \$5000
PIPE ORGAN used for about one year for
exhibition purposes. Write us for picture and
specifications.

Hook & Hastings Co.

Main Office and Works,
KENDAL GREEN, MASS.Hand Played
Autograph MUSIC
ROLLSRecording the individual peculiarities of
touch and phrasing of the original per-
former.
G. R. S. COMPANY,
410 Pine Arts Building, Chicago.SOUNDING BOARD
FOR
PHONOGRAPHSB-e-t-t-e-r Music
"Williams"

Sounding Board

placed under record on
any disc phonograph.Send \$1.50 to
G. R. S. WILLIAMS CO.,
Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

Mrs. Sash and Doors

half of the concert, sound thin. Mendelssohn in his fragile way is as great a master of tone balance as is Rachmaninoff. If his orchestration were less delicate and less dependent on the light interplay of solo instruments, and if an expansion of the tone volume of his music, such as was tried with Haydn's symphony, "The Chase," at the concert of last week, were justifiable, the seventh Boston Symphony program might also have merited the praise of balance.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The second of the series of four historical recitals in St. James Church by Joseph Bonnet, the distinguished French organist, included compositions of Johann Sebastian Bach, G. F. Handel, L. Claude d'Aquin, Padre Martini, J. Ludwig Krebs, W. A. Mozart, Samuel Wesley, and A. P. François Boëly. On paper the program presents a richer promise of variety and significance than the first recital, devoted to "The Forerunners of Bach," and so it developed in the playing.

The Bach numbers were two chorale preludes, "We All Believe in One God, Creator," and "O Guiltless Lamb of God," and the fantastic and fugue in G minor. The first of these is known wherever the choral preludes are known. As played by Bonnet it was most impressive. Melodically it has all the mystical solemnity of the liturgical chant. The progressive march of the bass, firmly punctuating the melody and symbolizing, so the commentators say, eternal truth, was played as though it were the resistless march of a tonal giant. No wonder it is known among those who love it as "The Little Giant." Of more monumental character but no more memorable under M. Bonnet's treatment, was the second choral prelude. The highly dramatic fantasia, with its recitatives and daring harmonic progressions, and the fugue, with its gentle flow of robust humor, rounded out a picture of Bach such as one is seldom able to get at a single organ recital.

The remaining numbers on the program fell into their respective places as the proper and inevitable thing in this "Story of Organ Music." Padre Martini (the who wrote the history of music from the time of Adam!) was represented with a gavotta from the twelfth sonata. Samuel Wesley, foremost organist and ecclesiastical composer of his day and pioneer Bach enthusiast in England, was also represented with a gavotta. A more substantial phase of the period was revealed in Krebs' short prelude and fugue in C major, Mozart's fantasia in F and Boëly's fantasia and fugue in B flat.

At the second performance of the current season, the Metropolitan Opera Company presented Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" with Enrico Caruso, Frances Alda, Pasquale Amato and de Segura singing the quartet of leading roles. It is several seasons since this early Puccini work has been done in this city, but interest last Tuesday night centered not in the work itself, as might have been expected, but in the manner of its performance. Caruso sang with a golden tone, an unlimited power, a free confidence and absence of labor and restriction, which he has not revealed here for a half dozen seasons. For a night the audience heard the Caruso about whose head the operatic world long ago placed a laurel crown; but even in the midst of the feast there was the regret that this had not occurred at a more opportune moment, when he was singing a rôle of larger import and broader stride. Mme. Alda's Manon is well known. Amato was a vivid Lescaut historically, but lacked seriously in vocal power. This is an opera, however, which holds other than vocal interest: it is a pleasure to confine attention merely to the orchestral score and untangle the thread of later Puccini achievements all through its four acts.

Walter Damrosch and his expert musicians of the New York Symphony Society came to the Academy of Music

The Grace,
Appeal and
Ease of
Learning

gratify your ambition to be "different."
to play a multi-stringed instrument that in-
stantly responds to every mood and fancy,
when you play the

CLARK
Irish Harp

Full-toned, brilliant, refined, the Irish Harp,
with our simplified Home Lesson Course, can be
mastered in a spare hour, at home, in a few
lessons, and beautiful melodies and a graceful
execution become realities.

Reasonable prices—pay for it while learning
if you wish. Try it in your home for one week
at our expense. Full size, \$185; Children's
Junior model, for small children, \$75. Write
for free Harp Book containing full particulars.

CLARK HARP MFG. CO.
"Originators of the Irish Harp in America."
419 S. SALINA STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To recapture the note of simplicity, beauty and sturdiness is the particular province of those who play on ancient instruments, and none do it more delightfully than the members of the Society des Instruments Anciens. In the playing of ancient chamber music there is a spontaneity from this little group of artists altogether unique. On Saturday, at Aeolian Hall, they performed a Haydn sinfonata with a mellowness possible only with their instruments, and with a singing gaiety that comes only from understanding; of the time and the composer. In the interpretation of old music, style counts for much, and clear comprehension of it was disclosed in the playing of a ballet by Monsigny and a suite of Lesueur, depicting the revels of the Parisian outlaws of a former century.

One of those rare recitals by Emilio de Gogorza was given on Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There was Eighteenth Century music of Grétry, Monsigny and Gluck. The recitative and aria from "Iphigénie en Aulide," the prayer of Agamemnon, under the reading of Mr. Gogorza, disclosed Gluck's departure from the composing methods of his age. The singer's last group was by Spanish composers, and after many encores the audience was still reluctant to allow the program to end.

Joseph Bonnet's third organ recital in the Hotel Astor ballroom on Monday afternoon was devoted to Eighteenth Century music, exclusive of Bach. A prelude and fugue and a concerto by Handel revealed the deficiency of the instruments at the composer's disposal. Claude Daquin was represented by a charming carol, Martini, J. L. Krebs, pupil of Bach, Mozart, and the English Samuel Wesley were also represented; but perhaps the most important contribution was by Alexander Boëly, who applied to ecclesiastical melodies the processes which Bach wrought out with the German chorales. Mr. Bonnet's musicianship and command are winning him a following.

Mme. Tina Lerner, pianist, has returned after an absence of two seasons, and a heightened proficiency and ease marked her work in a program containing five concert études, three by Liszt and two Godowsky transcriptions. There was a Russian group of pieces, with Borodin, Scriabine ("Poem"), Rachmaninoff and Paul Juon represented, and there was Chopin's B minor sonata. This pianist lends charm to all she plays. The clarity of her style extended on this occasion to the sonata and the Russian pieces.

The
AEOLIAN-
VOCALION

MUSIC is a language—the language of emotion; and the Aeolian-Vocalion is the one phonograph which permits you to express your own musical thought. In all the history, of musical instruments none that did not possess the element of personal interpretation has ever established a permanent place in the world of music. This delight of self-expression the Graduola affords you.

Vocalion Prices are \$45 to \$375; Graduola Styles from \$110; Catalogue and Complete Information Sent Upon Request.

THE VOCALION COMPANY
VOCALION HALLIN BOSTON
190 BOYLSTON ST.IN PROVIDENCE
336 WESTMINSTER ST.

THE HOME FORUM

The Kingdom of the Sands

"And This Man, What?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The route for the most part was sandy, with occasional stretches of rock, often a beautifully colored quartz, whose brilliant and strange veins harmonized well with the deep-toned landscape; but the eye wandered off to the horizon and the drifts of sand, as the heavens began to fill with light and the spaces grew brilliant; in that vacancy and breadth every detail grew strangely important and interesting; a single palm, a far glimmer of sand, a herd of goats would hold the eye, and as the day grew on, the deceptive atmosphere gave a fresh touch of the fantastic, playing with the lines and forms of objects. We passed from the Mraier," Prof. George Woodberry writes in his "North Africa and the Desert," "leaving these island oases on the horizon as the route threaded its way more or less remote from them, and at intervals we would touch one—a palm-grove on the right, and the village by itself on higher, dry ground to the left. Two of these villages, of considerable size, were entirely new, having been built within two years."

"We went on now through heavy sand at times—and always there was the broad prospect, the gray and brown ribbed distance, the blue glow—a universal light, a boundless freedom, the desert solitude of the dry, soft air. 'C'est le vrai Sahara,' said Hamet, content. For myself, I could not free my senses of the previous day's impression of the great chotts as of the shore of a world, and the landscape continued to have a prevailing marine character. I do not mean that the desert was like the ocean; it was not. But the outlook, the levels, the sand-colored and blue-bathed spaces were like scenes by the seashore; only there was no sea there. The affluence of light, the shadowless brilliancy, the silences, the absence of humanity and human things as again and again they dropped from us and ceased to be, were ocean traits; but there was no sea—only the wind sculpture of the sands, beautifully mottled and printed, and delicately modulated by the wind's breath, only a blue distance, an island horizon. Even the birds—there were many larks—seemed sea-birds, so lonely and flying. It was the kingdom of the sands."

"We dipped ahead into the oasis by the long lines of palms lifting their stems far overhead and fretting the sky with their decorative border of tufts. Here and there were fruit trees, and occasionally vegetables beneath, but as a rule there were only the palms rising from bare earth, cut by ditches in which flowed water; there was no orchard or garden character to the soil, only a barren underground, but all above was forest silence and the beauty of tall trees. It was spring

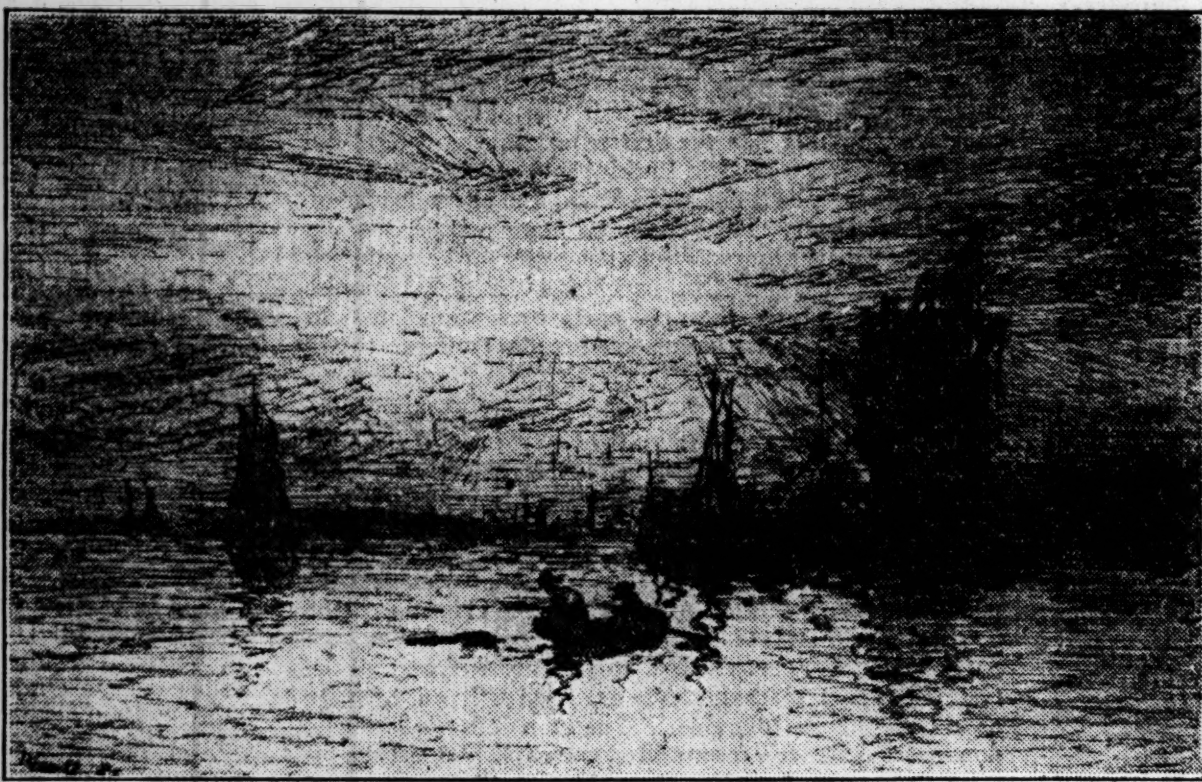
and the trees had begun to put out their great spikes and plumes of white blossoms in places, and the air was warm and soft.

"This was, notwithstanding the interludes of the oases, a continuously desert ride, and I remember it mostly for its beauty of color and line, and a strange intensity and aloofness of the beauty; there was nothing human in it. It seemed to live by its own glow in a world that had never known man; the scene of some other planet where he had never been. There was, too, over all the monotony and immobility, a film of changeableness, a waver of surfaces, a shifting of lights and planes; it was full of the fascination of horizons, the elusiveness of far objects, and the feeling of endlessness in it, like the sky, was a chord never lost. It was beyond Ourlana that I noticed to the southwest, a mile or two away, three or four detached palms by a lake; their tall stems leaned through the transparent air above a low bank over a liquid, mirror-like belt of quiet water, a perfect oriental scene. It was my first mirage, and two or three times more I saw it that after-

noon—the perfect symbol of all illusion. How beautiful it was, how was its beauty enhanced framed there in a waste world, how after a while it melted away!

"Oasis after oasis dropped from us on the left and right, . . . and soon from the ridge we saw a broad panorama . . . an endless lowland, through which, ahead, ran a long, dark cluster of oases, one beyond another, like an archipelago; and Hamet, pointing to one far beyond all, on the very edge of the horizon, said: 'Tougourt.' We descended to the valley, passing an old gray mosque, or koubba, of some desert saint by the way—very solemn and impressive it was in the falling light, far from men; and we rolled on for miles over land like a level floor, as on a Western prairie; and the stars came out; and at intervals a dark grove went by; and we were again in the sands; and another grove loomed up with its look of a low, black island and we passed on beside it. It was night ten o'clock when we saw, some miles away, the two great lights that are the lights of the gate of Tougourt. 'Then, in that last half-hour, I wit-

nessed a strange phenomenon. The whole sky was powdered with stars; I had never seen such a myriad glimmer and glow, thickening, filling the heavenly spaces, innumerable; and all at once they seemed to interlink, great and small, with rays passing between them, and while they shone in their places, light fell from them in long lines, like falling rain, down the whole concave of night from the zenith to the horizon on every side. It was a Niagara of stars. The celestial dome without a break was sheeted with the starry rain, pouring down the hollow sphere of darkness, from the apex to the desert rims. No words can describe that sight, as a mere vision; still less can they tell its mystical effect at the moment. And it was not momentary; for half an hour, as we drove over the dark level, obscure, silent, lonely, I was arched in and shadowed by that ceaseless, starry rain on all sides round; and as we passed the twin lights of the gates, and entered Tougourt, and drew up in the dim and solitary square, it was still falling."



From the etching by J. C. Nicol

Building an Elevator

Know ye what etching is? It is to ramble On copper; in a summer twilight's hour To let sweet Fancy fiddle tunelessly. It is the whispering from Nature's heart, Heard when we wander on the moor, or gaze

On the sea, on fleecy clouds of heaven, or at The rushy lake when playful ducks are splashing; It is the down of doves, the eagle's claw; 'Tis Homer in a nutshell, ten commandments Writ on a penny's surface; 'tis a wish.

A sigh, comprised in finely-chiseled odes. A little image in its bird's-flight caught. It is to paint on the soft gold-hued copper With stings of wasp and velvet of the wings Of butterfly, by sparkling sunbeams glowed. Even so the etcher's needle, on its point, Doth catch what in the artist-poet's thought The eye and fancy did create. —C. Vosmaer.

In the Land of Things That Swell and Seem

Lord, loosen in me the hold of visible things; Help me to walk by faith and not by sight; I would, through thickest veils and coverings, See into the chambers of the living light. Lord, in the land of things that swell and seem, Help me to walk by the other light supreme, Which shows thy facts behind man's vaguely hinting dream. —George Macdonald.

Evil Overcome Always recollect that—Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor.—Emerson.

The Islands of Aran

The laburnums of Eyre Square were faintly of gold, and the lilac was delicate and cool; a perfect stillness lay upon Galway. Passing on through the streets there was no sign of life, and the morning sunshine smote on ranks of muffled windows; here and there on the old houses the coats-of-arms of the Galway tribes uplifted their melancholy witness to bygone greatness, but the town spoke with no living voice. Emerging at length from behind blind-eyed house fronts, the docks were reached; and in the large vacant spaces of water now to be found where was once the second port of the United Kingdom, the smoke of a little steamer rose in lonely activity, with the mountains of Clare and the glitter of Galway Bay for a background.

There was some delay in departure, owing partly to a genial sympathy with the unpunctual, partly to a question of precedence among a pig family in the process of embarkation. The captain, a large clerical man in a soft felt hat, bore it with the equanimity of one who has learned in many journeys between Galway and Aran what is the full significance of the devils having entered into the swine. The boat moved out at length into the gleaming breadth of the bay; slowly the gray town grouped itself in its low-lying corner, the spires rose, waist-deep in roofs, and the heavy tower of St. Nicholas bore its associations of seven hundred years in the brilliant youth of the spring sunlight. Inexpressibly pure of plumage, the gulls rode the clear wavelets, and swooped from pole to pole with

striding wing, masters of art in two elements, with cold eyes observant of the cumbrous creature that crawled on the face of the waters with smoke and foam and splashing. Thirty miles away a low blue mound on the horizon represented those islands of Aran described in the ancient "Book of Rights" as "The Isles of the Sea"; the bows of the steamer swung to them, gradually the brown and ragged coasts of Connemara opened away to the north, and to the south the barren verge of the County of Clare was shown perpendicular to the sea at the thousand-foot drop of the cliffs of Moher.

The steamer plodded on at her ten miles an hour, the pig families uttered no more than an occasional yell of fractiousness or dolor, and a party of Aran women sat and conversed under their red shawls with that unflinching zest and seemingly inexhaustible supply of material that may well be the envy of the cultured. It was eight o'clock when the anchor was let go in Kilmoran Bay, opposite the principal village of the principal island, while the changeless sunshine shone on shallow green water, on dazling whitewashed cottages, on dark hills and valleys of gray stone. Round the steamer flocked battered punts and tarred canvas corrugations with their bows high out of the water; tanned faces, puckered by the sunlight, stared up from them, and in a storm of Irish the process of disembarking began—the phrase, but feebly expressed, the spectacle of a kitchen table lowered from the deck and laid on its back in a corragh, or the feat of placing an old woman sit-

"While on the subject of pictures, it would seem of interest to note another feature of these Genoese palaces—a feature quite peculiar to themselves: their external color decoration. To be sure, colored house fronts are not uncommon in Italy, but nowhere else, that I know of, do they attain the development and allure of these Genoese façades," writes Ernest C. Peixotto in "By Italian Seas." "So fashionable did they become in the Seventeenth Century that an important group of artists took up this work as a specialty. Luca Cambiaso—an artist of the Carracci order, fond of violent foregrounds and wind-swept draperies—was soon recognized as the leader of the school. In his time he must have enjoyed a wide celebrity, for he left evidence of his skill on most of the city's important buildings, notably on the Palazzo Pallavicini, where his baroque columns and niches and distorted but grandiose pagan deities may still be admired. His style has been copied even to the present day and about the city and all along the Genoese Riviera.

"These dwellings, and especially the larger apartment houses are for the most part merely huge rectangular boxes, pierced with rows of windows, equally spaced and devoid of all ornament. But the tricks of the house-painter's art transforms them into veritable palazzini. The basements imitate rustica; the bare window frames are adorned with pilasters, cornels and pediments; the wall-spaces between display garlands, trophies of arms, armor or musical instruments. The north sides of buildings, usually devoid of casements, . . . are embellished with false doors and windows whence hang gaily colored carpets or peer painted faces, and even, when sufficient space could be found, extensive landscapes have been depicted—mountains, palm trees and lakes. The coloring is usually

well chosen, neither too gray nor too glaring primary colors, but soft shades of green, violet, garnet or lavender, and the decorative effect of it all in this land of sunshine is not to be denied, toned and stained as it is by weather and dampness into the iridescent harmony of ancient tapestries or of Gossoli's frescoes in Pisa's Campo Santo.

"Other houses, more pretentious, display rows of figures in Gothic niches, effigies of Italy's great men; Cicerone elbowing Boccaccio, Columbus pairing off with Petrarch, Galileo and "Macchiavelli, Dante and Roselli, but never omitting the hero and particular favorite of all Liguria, Andrea Doria.

"What George Washington is to the United States Andrea Doria is to the Genoese coast—padre della Patria, father of his country. Though his ancestors occupied high places in Genoese history . . . it remained for the great Andrea to rid his country of all her foes both foreign and domestic and to endow her with a constitution that lasted for centuries.

"Down in the dingy Salita di San Matteo one can find a little square surrounded by Doria palaces whose façades are covered with inscriptions lauding the virtues of this family. . . . But the Genoese republic did not deem these striped palaces adequate to the renown of her greatest son, and she built him a palace more worthy of his glory, as its fulsome inscription still records. Pierino del Vaga's frescoes still glow upon its walls framed with stuccoes by Montorsoli. The rooms retain their royal spaciousness; the garden, its giant Neptune driving his chariot surrounded by Dorian eagles; the colonnades sleep in the sunshine, overgrown with moss and creepers."

and scientifically that Principle governs, and that it is no part of his work to do his neighbor's work or mind his neighbor's business. As, indeed, Mrs. Eddy admirably says, on page 8 of the Message already quoted from, "We lose a percentage due to our activity when doing the work that belongs to another." It is always ignorance of Principle or vanity that leads a man to attempt to do his neighbor's work, which is only another form of minding his neighbor's business.

Jesus himself stated this with that tremendous directness with which he literally withered up all argument. It was on the occasion of that last meeting by the Sea of Galilee with his disciples, when, after having been warned by his Master of the struggle which was before him, Peter, with his accustomed impetuosity and lack of reticence, suddenly turned toward John, and blurted out the question in perhaps both their minds, "What shall this man do?" or to adhere to the terse incisiveness of the Greek text, "Lord, and this man, what?" Jesus' reply, with its terrific rebuke, and inference to human curiosity and interference to mind its own business, has come all down the centuries, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me." The full significance of the Greek, as has been pointed out by a certain famous scholar, is lost in the translation. The words "tarry till I come" should rather be "tarry while I am coming."

It is as if Jesus had said, I have told you what is before you, that is your affair, but supposing this man goes on learning more of the true me, the Christ, Truth, until that Truth is fully manifested to him as to me, what business is that of yours?

The Mind of Christ is not acquired in an hour or in a day. It comes as the reward of a man's turning his back upon this world and its lusts,

and setting his face toward heaven. It is gained only as he strives and succeeds in his striving to know more of God, of Principle, and he cannot safely give to his neighbor's business, when it is not his own, one moment of that time. As Mrs. Eddy warningly writes, on page 3 of Science and Health, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

At the same time, minding your own business does not mean a selfish aloofness from the world. It is the ordinary man's business, indeed, to be in the world, without being of it. There is a sense in which the world is every man's patient, but it is in the sense of the individual bringing himself into obedience to spiritual law, so as to demonstrate all men's sonship to Principle, by demonstrating his own sonship. In doing this, however, it is not the business of the practitioner to attempt to carry the patient on his own back into the kingdom of heaven, any more than it is to convert himself into a Holy Office for searching the patient's inner consciousness, and torturing him in the process. The true purpose of treatment is so to assure a man of his divine sonship, of his spiritual at-onement with divine Principle, as to free him from the false beliefs of material dominion which make him sick and sinful. And the most efficacious way of doing this is to teach him how to be and how to remain about his Father's business.

Jesus made it perfectly clear that it is impossible to serve God and mammon, to be in obedience to Spirit and the flesh. Much of the subjection to the latter is caused by neglect of the former. People will not trust to Principle. They will inject their own personalities, often in perfectly good faith, into the arrangement and settlement of matters which are not their business. Of course they convince themselves easily enough that the question at issue is their business, and from this to rank interference is only a short step. Unfortunately the material appetite is always whetted by gratification up to the point when it is satiated. Consequently the habit of interference grows, and grows simply because in failing or neglecting to serve Spirit a man finds the opportunity to serve matter. He is found, in short, serving not his Father who is in heaven, Principle, but his physical father, the flesh.

and scientifically that Principle governs, and that it is no part of his work to do his neighbor's work or mind his neighbor's business. As, indeed, Mrs. Eddy admirably says, on page 8 of the Message already quoted from, "We lose a percentage due to our activity when doing the work that belongs to another." It is always ignorance of Principle or vanity that leads a man to attempt to do his neighbor's work, which is only another form of minding his neighbor's business.

Jesus himself stated this with that tremendous directness with which he literally withered up all argument. It was on the occasion of that last meeting by the Sea of Galilee with his disciples, when, after having been warned by his Master of the struggle which was before him, Peter, with his accustomed impetuosity and lack of reticence, suddenly turned toward John, and blurted out the question in perhaps both their minds, "What shall this man do?" or to adhere to the terse incisiveness of the Greek text, "Lord, and this man, what?" Jesus' reply, with its terrific rebuke, and inference to human curiosity and interference to mind its own business, has come all down the centuries, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me." The full significance of the Greek, as has been pointed out by a certain famous scholar, is lost in the translation. The words "tarry till I come" should rather be "tarry while I am coming."

It is as if Jesus had said, I have told you what is before you, that is your affair, but supposing this man goes on learning more of the true me, the Christ, Truth, until that Truth is fully manifested to him as to me, what business is that of yours?

The Mind of Christ is not acquired in an hour or in a day. It comes as the reward of a man's turning his back upon this world and its lusts,

and setting his face toward heaven. It is gained only as he strives and succeeds in his striving to know more of God, of Principle, and he cannot safely give to his neighbor's business, when it is not his own, one moment of that time. As Mrs. Eddy warningly writes, on page 3 of Science and Health, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

At the same time, minding your own business does not mean a selfish aloofness from the world. It is the ordinary man's business, indeed, to be in the world, without being of it. There is a sense in which the world is every man's patient, but it is in the sense of the individual bringing himself into obedience to spiritual law, so as to demonstrate all men's sonship to Principle, by demonstrating his own sonship. In doing this, however, it is not the business of the practitioner to attempt to carry the patient on his own back into the kingdom of heaven, any more than it is to convert himself into a Holy Office for searching the patient's inner consciousness, and torturing him in the process. The true purpose of treatment is so to assure a man of his divine sonship, of his spiritual at-onement with divine Principle, as to free him from the false beliefs of material dominion which make him sick and sinful. And the most efficacious way of doing this is to teach him how to be and how to remain about his Father's business.

Jesus made it perfectly clear that it is impossible to serve God and mammon, to be in obedience to Spirit and the flesh. Much of the subjection to the latter is caused by neglect of the former. People will not trust to Principle. They will inject their own personalities, often in perfectly good faith, into the arrangement and settlement of matters which are not their business. Of course they convince themselves easily enough that the question at issue is their business, and from this to rank interference is only a short step. Unfortunately the material appetite is always whetted by gratification up to the point when it is satiated. Consequently the habit of interference grows, and grows simply because in failing or neglecting to serve Spirit a man finds the opportunity to serve matter. He is found, in short, serving not his Father who is in heaven, Principle, but his physical father, the flesh.

and scientifically that Principle governs, and that it is no part of his work to do his neighbor's work or mind his neighbor's business. As, indeed, Mrs. Eddy admirably says, on page 8 of the Message already quoted from, "We lose a percentage due to our activity when doing the work that belongs to another." It is always ignorance of Principle or vanity that leads a man to attempt to do his neighbor's work, which is only another form of minding his neighbor's business.

Jesus himself stated this with that tremendous directness with which he literally withered up all argument. It was on the occasion of that last meeting by the Sea of Galilee with his disciples, when, after having been warned by his Master of the struggle which was before him, Peter, with his accustomed impetuosity and lack of reticence, suddenly turned toward John, and blurted out the question in perhaps both their minds, "What shall this man do?" or to adhere to the terse incisiveness of the Greek text, "Lord, and this man, what?" Jesus' reply, with its terrific rebuke, and inference to human curiosity and interference to mind its own business, has come all down the centuries, "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me." The full significance of the Greek, as has been pointed out by a certain famous scholar, is lost in the translation. The words "tarry till I come" should rather be "tarry while I am coming."

It is as if Jesus had said, I have told you what is before you, that is your affair, but supposing this man goes on learning more of the true me, the Christ, Truth, until that Truth is fully manifested to him as to me, what business is that of yours?

The Mind of Christ is not acquired in an hour or in a day. It comes as the reward of a man's turning his back upon this world and its lusts,

and setting his face toward heaven. It is gained only as he strives and succeeds in his striving to know more of God, of Principle, and he cannot safely give to his neighbor's business, when it is not his own, one moment of that time. As Mrs. Eddy warningly writes, on page 3 of Science and Health, "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely'; but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

At the same time, minding your own business does not mean a selfish aloofness from the world. It is the ordinary man's business, indeed, to be in the world, without being of it. There is a sense in which the world is every man's patient, but it is in the sense of the individual bringing himself into obedience to spiritual law, so as to demonstrate all men's sonship to Principle, by demonstrating his own sonship. In doing this, however, it is not the business of the practitioner to attempt to carry the patient on his own back into the kingdom of heaven, any more than it is to convert himself into a Holy Office for searching the patient's inner consciousness, and torturing him in the process. The true purpose of treatment is so to assure a man of his divine sonship, of his spiritual at-onement with divine Principle, as to free him from the false beliefs of material dominion which make him sick and sinful. And the most efficacious way of doing this is to teach him how to be and how to remain about his Father's business.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor. Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.50; Three Months, \$4.25. One month, 75c. Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$9.00, one month 60 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remotely from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify the Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING In North To Other America Countries Up to 10 pages, 1 cent; 2 cents; Up to 24 pages, 2 cents; 3 cents; Up to 32 pages, 3 cents; 4 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amherst House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London. WASHINGTON BUREAU, 521 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. EASTERN BUREAU, 9 East 40th Street, New York City. SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia. WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago. PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 130 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., San Francisco. CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario. AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 280 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

ADVERTISING OFFICES New York City, 9 East 40th St. Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg. Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg. San Francisco, 1190 First National Bank Bldg. Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg. Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg. London, Amherst House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, U. S. A.

Publishers of "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR," "THE BOSTON FREE PRESS," and other Christian Science publications.

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same size and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	..... 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	..... 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

The above prices cover all charges for express or postage on shipments either domestic or foreign.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH and other works on Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are on sale at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

A COMPLETE LIST of Mrs. Eddy's works with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

REMITTANCES by draft on New York or Boston, or by money orders, should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U. S. A. Publishers of all authorized Christian Science Literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1917

EDITORIALS

Feet of Brass

It is about time that the world began to take stock of its position in the great war, and to consider many things which it is only just becoming possible for it to discern, as the days pass giving rise to a clearer perception of what the whole struggle means. Fifty years ago what has happened today could not have occurred. The vastness of the world, that is to say, would have reduced the struggle to the dimensions of a comparatively local one, with the result that it would have ended in some sort of a stalemate, such as the peace of Ryswick; some sort of an obvious temporization, such as the peace of Amiens; or else a victorious peace, like the peace of Utrecht. In any case all that would have happened would have been that some country or countries would have gone down for the moment, probably only to recover themselves, and more furiously to renew the combat years later, as France did when she answered the treaty of Utrecht with the armies of Marshal Saxe or those of Napoleon the Great. Or possibly some great power would have sunk into the ranks of the minor powers, as Spain did after Trafalgar; whilst some minor power would have sprung into the ranks of the great powers, as Prussia did at the conclusion of the Seven Years' War.

All this has been changed by what is known as the shrinkage of the world, by the intimate interdependence which has been forced upon nations through the development of communications. Only a hundred years ago if Lord Nelson, in the Mediterranean, had wished to communicate with the Admiralty, in London, a quick frigate would have been the best means at his disposal. Today the wireless poles on the top of the Admiralty carry their messages into the Mediterranean. In those days, too, the United States was a country apart, largely self-contained, and not particularly interested in European politics. But today all this is changed. A modern liner can cross from New York to Liverpool quicker than, a century ago, the ordinary frigate could count on making the passage from Boston to Charleston, whilst the enormous volume of the trade issuing from the ports of the republic has knit the relations of the republic and Europe more closely together than those of many European nations. Therefore, though, in the year 1914, the philosophers proved wrong in their prophecies that the interdependence of nations would prevent war, the very facts on which they based their calculations operated to draw all nations into the war.

Now the mistake which the philosophers made was this, they looked on all war like so many of the wars of the past, as war for trade, war for territory, or war provoked by personal antagonisms. What they never calculated on was a war between human tendencies. They never seemed, that is to say, to have dreamed that the characteristics of one body of nations could manifest themselves in a form which would so threaten the ideals of another body of nations as to make a struggle between liberty and autocracy a possibility. President Wilson put his finger on the exact cause of the struggle of today, when he declared that there was no room for the tendencies which were bound to develop from the acceptance and study of German "Kultur" in a world in which the tendencies of republicanism and democracy were struggling to make themselves dominant. The pistol shot at Sarajevo, that is to say, was no more the cause of the war of today than the lighted match of a drunken marine was the cause of the blowing up of L'Orient in Aboukir Bay. If the mental tendencies of Europe had not been approaching a condition, which rendered Armageddon inevitable, Serbian assassins might have fired pistol shots all day at the powder barrels in the Balkans, just as, if drunkenness had not been a prevalent condition in the navies of the Eighteenth Century, no lighted match would have been thrust into a cask of rafia.

When, however, the mental tendencies expressing democracy and "Kultur" met, a struggle began which could only end in a gradual absorption of all countries according to the development of their national characteristics. Nations, that is to say, like Bulgaria and Turkey, which had put their necks completely under the yoke of autocratic rulership, were swept by the fears and demands of their rulers into the camp of autocracy. Nations like France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, in which the democratic idea was dominant, were bound to take sides not in the least with the autocracy of Russia, but with the comparative harmlessness of Russian autocracy when compared with the tremendous organism of German "Kultur." For a time other nations were able to keep out. For a time some people in the United States thanked Providence for having so favored their country that it was enabled to remain a spectator of the struggle. But supposing Providence kept the United States out of the early stages of the struggle, it is equally certain that the omnipotence of Providence must have involved the United States in the later stages of the struggle, and, therefore, that there ought to be the same thankfulness for the one as for the other. And this involves a deep metaphysical argument which the world does not altogether comprehend.

Had the allied nations been completely right themselves, could it have been maintained, for a moment, that there were no elements of weakness in them, the war would have been quickly over, and the Central Powers would have been defeated. But Armageddon does not come about through the passions of kings either of countries or of commerce, but through the national passions which nations develop in themselves. So long, if an example is desirable, as the children of Israel held to the pure standard of monotheism, set up for them by the prophets, they were invincible, but as they adopted the national vices of the peoples whom they conquered, they reduced themselves to the level of those conquered peoples, with the result that, in future struggles, the greater animal became the victor. Any nation today which really knew

enough of the omnipotence of Principle could protect itself without warfare, but when a nation does not know enough to do this, there comes the appeal to the sword, and when that appeal takes place, what is really occurring is something which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe expresses so perfectly in the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is the sifting out of the hearts of men before the judgment seat of Principle. In other words, Armageddon is not fought for the conquest of one nation by another nation, though the victory of the nation nearest right is inevitable. What it is fought for is the destruction, in the individual consciousness of every nation, of that which is opposed to Principle. What this means has been very wonderfully expressed by Mrs. Eddy in a paragraph on page 6 of her book, *Science and Health*: "To cause suffering as the result of sin, is the means of destroying sin. Every supposed pleasure in sin will furnish more than its equivalent of pain, until belief in material life and sin is destroyed. To reach heaven, the harmony of being, we must understand the divine Principle of being."

What this means, then, as it applies to Armageddon is surely this, that Armageddon is not the struggle for the victory of one nation over another, though the victory of the nation nearest right is certain to occur, but that it is the inevitable result of the influence of false appetites and of the acceptance of wrong ideals, which, in the very nature of their own inharmoniousness, are bound to produce a condition of manifest inharmoniousness, in order that, through their destruction, adherence to purer conceptions and spiritual ideals may be achieved. It is in the perception of this, then, that there is seen "the glory of the coming of the Lord;" it is in the proclamation of this, then, that is heard the "trumpet that shall never call retreat;" and it is in the understanding that true freedom is freedom from the fetters of materiality, which is leading men today to leave their homes and their countries, and to risk death in the trenches, so as to give the world this freedom.

In the book of Revelation the writer describes how he saw "in the midst of the seven candlesticks one like unto the Son of man," and this man, he declares, had "his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace." This image of the feet of brass has always been regarded as expressing the power of Truth, of Principle, to crush and scorch evil under its feet, for evil which is not voluntarily surrendered has to be lost through suffering. The feet of brass are surely trampling through the battlefield of Armageddon today, causing men to lay down through suffering those animal beliefs they clung so tenaciously to in days of sensual ease. For what is being crushed in the battle is not nations or people, but the material instincts which are hiding Principle from men.

The President to Congress

THE Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States will reassemble in regular session on Monday, and, if the usual custom shall be adhered to, the President will appear before the two houses, sitting jointly, on Tuesday for the delivery of his annual address or message. While there appears to be no doubt that he contemplates a recommendation that war be declared against the allies of Germany, namely, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, there is a probability that he will make this a matter for special communication to Congress at an early day, and confine himself on Tuesday to other questions of an important and urgent nature. Among these matters would be a recommendation that greater discretion and power be vested in the Executive with respect to enemy aliens, making women amenable to the provisions of all the existing and to new laws relating to spying, conspiring, the criminal use of explosives, and so on. Legislation of this character far more drastic than any yet enacted will, it is understood, be sought in advance of a declaration of war against the allies of Germany, so that such provisions may be applied without delay.

It is expected in Washington political circles that, before the next session is far advanced, resolutions will be introduced, in both the House and the Senate, asking for an accounting, by the Administration, of the expenditure of the vast sums of money provided for its disbursement since April 2, 1917. These resolutions may be presented by either Democrats or Republicans, the excuse for them being the obligation of Representatives and Senators to give their constituencies such information on the subject as may be called for before and during the congressional campaign. The President has, it is said, been advised to "spike the guns" of those who would make capital out of a refusal of the Administration to impart this information, much of which should, as a matter of public policy, be concealed for the present, by making such a reference to the subject in his message as will be acceptable to all reasonable and patriotic people. He will, in all probability, follow this counsel. In the face of a statement from him assuring the nation that a full accounting will be forthcoming at the proper time, the resolutions of inquiry, if presented at all, will receive scant attention.

Just what the President will be able to say with regard to the railroad and railroad labor situation is a matter of much earnest conjecture. It is very generally agreed that whatever recommendation he may make on this subject will cover the interests of labor quite as completely as those of capital. The time appears to have arrived when the railroad question must be handled with reference at once to the interests of the corporate owners, of the stockholders, of the workers, and of the public, and that, while provision for federal aid for the lines will be favored, it will be only with the understanding that the companies shall share equitably with their workers in the earnings of the properties. A basic point in the contemplated settlement will, it is understood, be such an understanding between managers and men as will preclude the possibility of strikes.

There is an evident necessity for a revision of the revenue measure passed at the last session, especially as relating to the excess profits and surtax provisions, and there is an even greater necessity for the formulation of revenue and financial policies more expansive than

any pursued heretofore. As a matter of course, there will be Liberty Loan issues at intervals during the war, and it is expected that the President will deal with all such questions, basing his statements and recommendations on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and other of his advisers.

The closer this program is examined, the more probable will it seem that the recommendation with reference to Germany's allies may be deferred for the moment. There is no present likelihood that either recommendation or action in this respect will be long postponed. The President is believed to hold that the time has come for a clean-cut definition of war lines, so far as the United States is concerned, and there is little doubt as to the almost unanimous agreement of Congress with this view.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa

IN TIMES like the present, when the demand for unity, both at home and abroad, amongst the Allies is every day becoming more insistent, any man, or body of men, attempting to impair that unity is under an urgent obligation to supply good reasons for such actions. The party standard is already a discredited ensign; the rallying to it is ever more scanty, and the political leader can no longer throw the sop of party shibboleths to the Cerberus of public opinion and be sure that it will have the desired effect, or anything like the desired effect.

Now when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke, on a recent evening, at Ottawa, he spoke as a Liberal and as the leader of the Liberal Party. He said, in so many words, that he objected to the Conservative Party, and that he could see no difference between that party and the new Unionist Party claiming to be the only party that wanted to win the war. And, whilst he appealed to his audience to act together, to "British and French, Protestant and Roman Catholic, to rise to the occasion and to sink all differences," he delivered a speech the whole tone of which was calculated to render impossible just that united action which, ostensibly, he so much desired.

It is, of course, just this kind of thing that public opinion is less and less inclined to tolerate, in Canada or anywhere else. Faced with the tremendous issues with which the allied world is confronted, the claptrap of the political meeting, the heroics of the party leader, the party battle cry, party badge, party platform, and all the rest of the party paraphernalia are so greatly out of place as to be no longer tolerable. "The man does not live who dominates Laurier" may still carry a party meeting off its feet, but allied public opinion, for so the matter must ever be viewed, is ever less and less interested in such a statement, and in all that it implies.

Sir Robert Borden's appeal is "to the people of Canada," first and always, and he backs up his appeal by his deeds. It cannot be pointed out too often that his every speech and action, during the last few months, shows how he has labored, often in spite of the urgent entreaty of his friends, to bring all parties together, and to know no party. This action of his deserves, and will receive, the commendation of enlightened public opinion throughout the Grand Alliance, not because of his Conservatism, or Unionism, or any other party idea, but because it is the only possible action for any responsible statesman, at the present hour. The most superficial analysis of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech at Ottawa reveals the fact that, on his own showing, the only question of urgency which prevents him and his party from coming to the aid of the Canadian Government is the question of conscription, a question which, on his own express admission, "is now the law and as such must be obeyed." And yet he declared emphatically at Ottawa: "I will fall or succeed on the position I have taken up, but I will never depart from it." The world is beginning to recognize the weakness, not the strength, of such imperative opinions.

Christiania

IN A country abounding in forests, as is Norway, where wood is used much in building, one does not expect to find old cities, that is, cities old as Athens is old, or Damascus, or even London and Paris. The site of a big town in the Old World, however, is generally an inevitable site, and so, although it may not have known the same town, it has known some town, for many centuries. Thus it is with Christiania. For more than nine hundred years there has been a town amidst the pine trees at the head of the Christiania Fjord, although the history of the present city does not yet run through three centuries.

The suburb of Oslo, on the other side of the River Aker, represents the original city which was founded here, as far back as the year 1048, by Harald Sigurdsson. It was swept by fire in the early days of the Seventeenth Century, and that was practically the end of it, but one notable building at least remains, namely, the old bishops' palace. Here it was, in the days when Denmark ruled Norway, that James VI of Scotland, and I of England, was betrothed to the Princess Anne of Denmark.

Another and far more important relic of antiquity is the famous Akershus palace, which stands on the promontory facing the harbor. Indeed, it was the Akershus, at one time one of the fortress homes of the kings of Norway, which led to the founding of Christiania. It happened in this way. The ancient town of Oslo had been burned, as already mentioned, and King Christian IV, in spite of the protests of the citizens, decided that the rebuilt town should lie about two thousand yards westward, in order that it might be nearer the fortress of Akershus, and so the better under his control. He decided, moreover, that when the town was rebuilt, it should be called after himself, and so Christiania it was called, although the ancient name of Harald's city is still preserved in the name of the suburb of Oslo.

King Christian certainly chose the site well, from the point of view of beauty, notwithstanding that was clearly not his first motive, for Christiania is singularly beautiful for situation. It is built at the foot of pine-clad hills which extend their protection over the land-bound borders of the town, and the view from these hills, looking over the city, is one of singular beauty. As one writer has

said, beyond the crowded houses stretches the beautiful Christiania Fjord, which, as it nears the town, breaks itself up into a thousand tiny fjords and thus creates innumerable islands, which are the chosen spots for all manner of summer villas. The town itself is mainly modern, having grown rapidly during the last fifty or sixty years. The old wooden houses have given way to those of brick and stone, and the Parliament Building, the University, the National Theater, and many other public buildings are all the work of the architects of today and of yesterday. As early as the Fourteenth Century the city became the chief one in Norway, but it is only during the last hundred years, since the kings of Norway, having provided themselves with a palace there, in the beautiful Slotspark at the head of the Karl-Johans-gade, established Christiania itself as the seat of government, that the place has developed into a really important capital city.

Notes and Comments

BALTIMORE is driving all idlers to work, and among idlers it has classed bootblacks, on the ground that blacking shoes is not a necessary vocation, and on the further ground that it is not work. Everybody, according to the Baltimore edict, should black his or her own shoes. Perhaps, in the interest of labor economy, it might be well if everybody would black his or her own shoes, but this is not saying that blacking one's own shoes is not work. There are great numbers of people who would rather do almost anything else, and who believe firmly that the bootblack earns his wage. Baltimore seems to have become a trifle too Bolshevichsky in this matter.

THE Order of St. Michael and St. George, of which the Prince of Wales is now grand master, is not an ancient foundation, but it is peculiarly an imperial one, in the best sense of that word. The Order of St. Michael existed originally for the Ionian Islands, and that of St. George was founded for Malta, in 1818. Later, the two were united and their scope was extended so as to become an Order for the British Empire.

THE epithet of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is, very appropriately, "the most distinguished," just as the Order of the Thistle is the "most ancient," the Order of the Garter the "most noble," the Order of St. Patrick the "most illustrious," and the Order of the Bath the "most honorable." The chapel of the Order is in St. Paul's: the cathedral which stands where stood old St. Paul's in Shakespeare's day, and where Diana was worshiped long before the Norman Conquest. Here, as was well said at the dedication, hang the banners of the men "who have built up and defended the Empire. They deserve all their honors."

MR. KREISLER shows good sense in canceling his regular engagements in the United States. Thus will he retain more of his popularity in the country, after the war, than if he had persisted in playing despite opposition owing to his association with the Austrian Army. His warmest admirers, notwithstanding the loss of opportunity to hear him play, will be among those most pleased with his course.

ASCENSION has not yet quite recovered from the surprise which it felt at the fall of rain and the growth of grass on its surface this year. Ascension, the geographers tell you, is formed of extinct volcanic cones, and volcanic rock is not hospitable to stray grass seed. The island, too, has a minimum of rain in ordinary years, but 1917 saw both abundant rain and a crop of strange, tall grass. Kew, on being appealed to to read the riddle, identified the grass as the kind that grows in many parts of desert Africa, and suggested that the southeast wind, or the sooty tern, a frequenter of the island, might be held responsible for the advent of the grass seed. Whatever the cause, Ascension, which already has a Green Mountain, and an abundance of green turtles, had also green grass this year.

THE wording of war posters in the United States has not, to say the least, always been happy. For example, many contemptuous things have been said about the slacker, when, if the law were administered properly, there should have been no slackers. Young men who are simply awaiting their call under the draft, and who have excellent reasons for awaiting it, do not like to be referred to as slackers, nor are their friends pleased when a recruiting poster suggests that, because they have not enlisted, these young men are shirking their duty. It is the Government's business to call them, and if the Government delays the call the young men, who are perfectly willing to respond when called, should not be charged with slackness.

AGAIN, posters inviting voluntary enlistments for the regular army have been issued which urged young men to join that arm of the service and thus "avoid the stigma of being drafted." Such a phrasing is most deplorable. There is no "stigma" in being drafted. The "stigma" would be in striving in any dishonorable way to avoid the draft. Manifestly, the Government is not, and has not been, prepared to care for the available fighting strength of the country; hence it prefers to have the eligibles come along in groups or contingents. All cannot crowd into the cantonments at once. They could not thus be housed, clothed, or fed. There is, therefore, no "stigma" in waiting until they are wanted and are regularly called. Some competent, some judicious person should be appointed to edit the war posters.

REPRESENTATIVE IRVINE LUTHER LENROOT, of Wisconsin, is now prominently mentioned as a probable successor to Representative Mann in the minority leadership of the House of Representatives at Washington. He is also prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant Wisconsin senatorship. The minority leadership might eventually lead to the speakership, and the latter office is one which the average aspiring public man in the United States Congress would like to fill on his way toward the top. Mr. Lenroot, it is interesting to note in this connection, served very acceptably, in 1903, as Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives.